A

MUSEUM

FOR

Young GENTLEMEN and LADIES:

OR,

A PRIVATE TUTOR

For Little MASTERS and MISSES.

CONTAINING

A Variety of useful Subjects, and, in particular,

I. Directions for Reading with Elegance and Propriety.
II. The ancient and present State of Great-Britain; with a compendious History of England.
III. An Account of the Solar System.
IV. Historical and Geographical Description of the several Countries in the World; with the Manners, Customs, and Habits of the People.
V. An Account of the Arts and Sciences.
VI. Rules for Behaviour.
VII. Advice to young Persons on their entering upon the World; with short Rules of Religion and Morality.
VIII. Tables of Weights and Measures.
IX. Explanation of Abbreviations used in Words and Dates.
X. The seven Wonders of the World.
XI. Prospect and Description of the burning Mountain.
XII. Dying Words and Behaviour of Great Men, when just quitting the Stage of Life; with many other useful Particulars, all in a plain familiar Way for Youth of both Sexes.

WITH

LETTERS, TALES, and FABLES, for Amusement and Instruction; illustrated with CUTS.

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FROM

The GUARDIAN, N° III.

BY WAY OF

INTRODUCTION.

I Am very much concerned when I ſee young Gentlemen of Fortune and Quality ſo wholly ſet upon Pleaſure and Diverſions, that they neglect all thoſe Improvements in Wiſdom and Knowledge which may make them eaſy to themſelves and uſeful to the World. The greateſt Part of our *Britiſh* Youth loſe their Figure, and grow out of Faſhion by that Time they are five and twenty. As ſoon as the natural Gaiety and Amiableneſs of the young Man wears off, they have nothing left to recommend them, but *lie by* the reſt of their Lives among the Lumber and Refuſe of the Species. It ſometimes happens, indeed, that for want of applying themſelves in due Time to the Purſuit of Knowledge, they take up a Book in their declining Years, and grow very hopeful Scholars by that Time they are threeſcore. I

muſt, therefore, earneſtly preſs my Readers, who are in the Flower of their Youth, to labour at thoſe Accompliſhments which may ſet off their Perſons when their Bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely Proviſions for Manhood and old Age. In ſhort, I would adviſe the Youth of fifteen to be dreſſing up every Day the Man of fifty, or to conſider how to make himſelf venerable at threeſcore.

Young Men, who are naturally ambitious, would do well to obſerve how the greateſt Men of Antiquity made it their Ambition to excel all their Contemporaries in Knowledge. *Julius Cæſar* and *Alexander*, the moſt celebrated Inſtances of human Greatneſs, took a particular Care to diſtinguiſh themſelves by their Skill in the Arts and Sciences. We have ſtill extant ſeveral Remains of the former, which juſtify the Character given of him by the learned Men of his own Age. As for the latter, it is a known Saying of his, that he was more obliged to *Ariſtotle*, who had inſtructed him, than to *Philip*, who had given him Life and Empire. There is a Letter of his recorded by *Plutarch* and *Aulus-Gellius*, which he wrote to *Ariſtotle* upon hearing that he had publiſhed thoſe Lectures he had given him in private. This Letter was written in the following Words, at a Time when he was in the Height of his *Perſian* Conqueſt.

Alexander *to* Ariſtotle, *Greeting.*

'YOU have not done well to publiſh your 'Books of ſelect Knowledge; for what is 'there now, in which I can ſurpaſs others, if 'thoſe Things which I have been inſtructed in 'are communicated to every Body? For my 'own Part, I declare to you, I would rather 'excel others in Knowledge than in Power.

'*Farewel.*'

We ſee by this Letter, that the Love of Conqueſt was but the ſecond Ambition in *Alexander*'s Soul. Knowledge is indeed that, which, next to Virtue, truly and eſſentially raiſes one Man above another. It furniſhes one half of the human Soul. It makes Life pleaſant to us, fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and adminiſters to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives Eaſe to Solitude, and Gracefulneſs to Retirement. It fills a public Station with ſuitable Abilities, and adds a Luſtre to thoſe who are in the Poſſeſſion of them.

Learning, by which I mean all uſeful Knowledge, whether ſpeculative or practical, is in popular and mixed Governments the natural Source of Wealth and Honour. If we look into moſt of the Reigns from the Conqueſt, we ſhall find that the Favourites of each Reign have been thoſe who have raiſed themſelves. The greateſt Men are generally the Growth of that particular Age

in which they flouriſh. A ſuperior Capacity for Buſineſs, and a more extenſive Knowledge, are the Steps by which a new Man often mounts to Favour, and outſhines the reſt of his Contemporaries. But when Men are actually born to Titles, it is almoſt impoſſible that they ſhould fail of receiving an additional Greatneſs, if they take Care to accompliſh themſelves for it.

The Story of *Solomon*'s Choice does not only inſtruct us in that Point of Hiſtory, but furniſhes out a very fine Moral to us, namely, that he who applies his Heart to Wiſdom, does, at the ſame Time, take the moſt proper Method for gaining long Life, Riches and Reputation, which are very often not only the Reward, but the Effects of Wiſdom.

DIREC

DIRECTIONS

FOR

Little MASTERS and MISSES,

How to read well, to keep their Stops, and pronounce or ſpeak their Words properly; which will make every Body delight to hear them read, or talk in Company.

Of Quantity and Accent.

IN the Pronunciation, or Speaking of Words, every Syllable muſt be ſounded according to its *Quantity*, and every Word conſiſting of two or more Syllables, muſt have its proper *Accent*. By *Quantity*, I mean the Diſtinction of Syllables into long and ſhort, in reading either Proſe or Verſe. By *Accent* I mean the particular Emphaſis or Streſs of Sound, which the Voice lays upon any Syllable, whether long or ſhort, as *Dò* in *Dòver*, or *Hár* in *Hárrow*; again, the Accent is more commonly laid upon a long Syllable than a ſhort one, but not always; and generally upon the ſame Syllable in the ſame Word,

Word, tho' there are a few Exceptions: For the ſame Word, when uſed as an *Affirmation*, has the Accent on the laſt Syllable, as, to *convért*; but when uſed for a *Name*, muſt be accented on the firſt, as *Cónvert*. Nor are compound and derivative Words always accented like the Primitives: For in *Máker* the Accent lies hard on the firſt Syllable, but in the Compound *Shóemaker* it is entirely loſt. So the Word *prefér* has the Accent upon the laſt Syllable, but the Derivative Word *Préference* on the firſt, &c.

Some long Words have two, others three Accents; but, in theſe Caſes, the laſt is generally the ſtrongeſt, as *ómnipréſent*, *Tránſubſtántiátion*. There is no certain Rule for placing the Accent; ſo that muſt be determined by Cuſtom, tho' 'tis obſervable, that the Accent in our Language is for the general Part removed as far as conveniently may be from the laſt Syllable; I ſhall therefore only add this particular Remark, that in Words which conſiſt of two ſhort, or two long Syllables, the Accent is laid on the firſt, as *háppy*, *prìvate*, &c. If the firſt Syllable only is long, the Accent is laid upon it. When the Accent is laid upon the laſt Syllable, the Word is commonly a Compound, as *prevént*. If the Word conſiſts of three or more Syllables, the Accent is very rarely laid on the two laſt, but more commonly on the firſt and ſecond, as *Témpérance*, *ábóminable*. Proper Tables of Words are the only Things to ſet Children right in this Particular.*

* Of which you find the beſt in Fenning's Spelling-Book.

NOTES

NOTES and POINTS uſed in WRITING and PRINTING.

Before I begin to lay down Rules for Reading, it will be neceſſary to take Notice of the ſeveral Points or Marks uſed in Printing or Writing, for reſting or ſtopping the Voice, which are four in Number, called,

1. The Comma (,)	3. Colon (:)
2. Semicolon (;)	4. Period (.)

Theſe Points are to give a proper Time for Breathing when you read, and to prevent Confuſion of Senſe in joining Words together in a Sentence. The *Comma* ſtops the Reader's Voice till he can tell *One*, and divides the leſſer Parts of a Sentence. The *Semicolon* divides the greater Parts of the Sentence, and requires the Reader to pauſe while he can count *Two*. The *Colon* is uſed where the Senſe is complete, and not the Sentence, and reſts the Voice of the Reader till he can count *Three*. The *Period* is put when the Sentence is ended, and requires a Pauſe while he can tell *Four*.

But we muſt here remark, that the *Colon* and *Semicolon* are frequently uſed promiſcuouſly, eſpecially in our Bibles.

There are two other Points, which may be called Marks of Affection; the one of which is termed an *Interrogation*, which ſignifies a Queſtion

tion being aſked, and expreſſed thus (?); the other called an *Admiration* or *Exclamation*, and marked thus (!). Theſe two Points require a Pauſe as long as a Period.

We have twelve other Marks to be met with in Reading, namely,

1. Apoſtrophe	(')	7. Section	(§)
2. Hyphen	(-)	8. Ellipſis	(——)
3. Parentheſis	( )	9. Index	(☞)
4. Brackets	[ ]	10. Aſteriſk	(*)
5. Paragraph	(¶)	11. Obeliſk	(†)
6. Quotation	(")	12. Caret	(ʌ)

Apoſtrophe is ſet over a Word where ſome Letter is wanting, as in *low'd*. *Hyphen* joins Syllables and Words together, as *Pan-cake*. *Parentheſis* includes ſomething not neceſſary to the Senſe, as, *I know that in me* (that is in my Fleſh) *liveth*, &c. *Brackets* include a Word or Words mentioned as the Matter of Diſcourſe, as, *The little Word* [Man] *makes a great Noiſe*, &c. They are alſo uſed to incloſe a cited Sentence, or what is to be explained, and ſometimes the Explanation itſelf. *Brackets* and *Parentheſis* are often uſed for each other without Diſtinction. *Paragraph* is chiefly uſed in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject. *Quotation* is uſed to diſtinguiſh what is taken from an Author in his own Words. *Section* ſhews the Diviſion of a Chapter. *Ellipſis* is uſed when Part of a Word or Sentence is omitted, as P——ce. *Index* denotes ſome remarkable Paſſage. *Aſteriſk* refers to ſome Note

Note in the Margin, or Remarks at the Bottom of the Pages; and when many ſtand together, thus ***, they imply that ſomething is wanting, or not fit to be read in the Author. The *Obeliſk* or *Dagger*, and alſo parallel Lines marked thus(||), refer to ſomething in the Margin. The *Caret*, marked thus (ʌ), is made Uſe of in Writing, when any Line or Word is left out, and wrote over where it is to come in, as thus,

had
A certain Man two Sons:
ʌ

Here the Word *had* was left out, wrote over, and marked by the *Caret* where to come in.

It may alſo in this Place be proper to mention the crooked Lines or *Braces*, which couple two or three Words or Lines together, that tend to the ſame Thing; for Inſtance,

The Vowel *a* has { a long, a ſhort, a broad } Sound.

This is often uſed in Poetry, when three Lines have the ſame Rhyme.

The other Marks relate to ſingle Words, as *Dialyſis* or *Diæreſis*, placed over Vowels to ſhew they muſt be pronounced in diſtinct Syllables, as *Raphaël*. The *Circumflex* is ſet over a Vowel to carry a long Sound, as *Euphrâtes*. An *Accent* is marked thus (á), to ſhew where the Emphaſis muſt be placed, as *neglect*; or to ſhew that the Con-

Conſonant following muſt be pronounced double, as *Homage*. To theſe may be added the long (-) and ſhort (˘) Marks, which denote the Quantity of Syllables, as *Water*.

RULES for READING.

When you have gained a perfect Knowledge of the Sound of Letters, never gueſs at a Word on Sight, leſt you get a Habit of reading falſely. Pronounce every Word diſtinctly. Let the Tone of your Voice be the ſame in Reading as in Speaking. Never read in a Hurry leſt you learn to ſtammer. Read no louder than to be heard by thoſe about you. Obſerve to make your Pauſes regular, and make not any where the Senſe will admit of none. Suit your Voice to the Subject. Be attentive to thoſe who read well, and remember to imitate their Pronunciation. Read often before good Judges, and thank them for correcting you. Conſider well the Place of Emphaſis, and pronounce it accordingly: For the Streſs of Voice is the ſame with regard to Sentences as in Words. The Emphaſis or Force of Voice is for the moſt Part laid upon the accented Syllable; but if there is a particular Oppoſition between two Words in a Sentence, one whereof differs from the other in Parts, the Accent muſt be removed from its Place: For Inſtance, *The Sun ſhines upon the Juſt and upon the Unjuſt.* Here the Emphaſis is laid upon the firſt Syllable in *Unjuſt*, becauſe it is oppoſed to *Juſt* in the ſame Sentence, without

without which Oppoſition it ſhould lie in its proper Place, that is, on the laſt Syllable, as, *we muſt not imitate the unjuſt Practices of others.*

The general Rule for knowing which is the emphatical Word in a Sentence, is, *to conſider the Deſign of the Whole*; for particular Directions cannot be eaſily given, excepting only where Words evidently oppoſe one another in a Sentence, and thoſe are always *emphatical.* So frequently is the Word that aſks a Queſtion, as, *who, what, when,* &c. but not always. Nor muſt the Emphaſis be always laid upon the ſame Words in the ſame Sentence, but varied according to the principal Meaning of the Speaker. Thus ſuppoſe I enquire, *Did my Father walk abroad Yeſterday?* If I lay the Emphaſis upon the Word *Father*, 'tis evident I want to know whether it was *he*, or *ſome Body elſe.* If I lay it upon *walk*, the Perſon I ſpeak to will know, that I want to be informed whether he went on *Foot* or rode on *Horſeback.* If I put the Emphaſis upon *Yeſterday*, it denotes, that I am ſatisfied that my Father went abroad, and on Foot, tho' I want to be informed whether it was *Yeſterday*, or ſome Time before.

RULES to read VERSE.

There are two Ways of writing on a Subject, namely in *Proſe* and *Verſe. Proſe* is the common Way of Writing, without being confined to a certain Number of Syllables, or having the Trouble of diſpoſing of the Words in any particular Form. *Verſe* requires Words to be ranged ſo, as

the Accents may naturally fall on particular Syllables, and make a Sort of Harmony to the Ear: This is termed *Metre* or *Meaſure*, to which Rhyme is generally added, that is, to make two or more Verſes, near to each other, end with the ſame Sound; but this Practice is not abſolutely neceſſary: For that which has no Rhyme is called *Blank Verſe*.

In Metre the Words muſt be diſpoſed ſo, as the Accent may fall on every *Second*, *Fourth*, and *Sixth* Syllable; and alſo on the *Eighth*, *Tenth*, and *Twelfth*, if the Lines run to that Length. The following Verſe of ten Syllables may ſerve for an Example:

The Mónarch ſpóke, and ſtráit a Múrmur róſe.

But *Engliſh* Poetry allows of frequent Variations from this Rule, eſpecially in the firſt and ſecond Syllables in the Line, as of the Verſe which rhymes with the former, where the Accent is laid upon the firſt Syllable.

Loúd as the Súrges, when the Témpeſt blòws.

But there are two Sorts of Metre, which vary from this Rule; one of which is when the Verſe contains but ſeven Syllables, and the Accent lies upon the *Firſt*, *Third*, *Fifth*, and *Seventh*, as below.

Cóuld we, which we néver cán,
Strétch our Líves beyónd their Spán.

Beáuty like a Shádow flíes,
And our Yóuth befóre us díes.

The

The other Sort has a haſty Sound, and requires an Accent upon every third Syllable, as,

'Tis the Vòice of the Slúggard, I heár him complàin,
You have wák'd me too ſoòn, I muſt ſlúmber agáin.

You muſt always obſerve to pronounce Verſe as you do Proſe, giving each Word and Syllable its natural Accent, with theſe two Reſtrictions: *Firſt*, If there be no Point at the End of a Line, make a ſhort Pauſe before you begin the next. *Secondly*, If any Word in a Line has two Sounds, give it that which agrees beſt with the Rhyme and Metre; for Example, the Word *Glittering* muſt ſometimes be pronounced as of three Syllables, and ſometimes *Glitt'ring*, as of two.

The Uſe of CAPITALS, and the different Letters uſed in Printing.

The Names of the Letters made Uſe of in printed Books are diſtinguiſhed thus: the round, full, and upright, is called the *Roman*; the long leaning narrow Letters are called *Italic*; and the ancient black Character is called *Engliſh*. You have a Specimen as follows, *viz.*

The Roman.	The Italic.	The Engliſh.
Angel.	*Angel.*	Angel.

The *Old Engliſh* is ſeldom uſed but in Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, &c. The *Roman* is chiefly in Vogue for Books and Pamphlets, intermixed with *Italic*, to diſtinguiſh proper Names,

Chapters, Arguments, Words in any Foreign Language, Texts of Scripture, Citations from Authors, Speeches or Sayings of any Perſon, emphatical Words, and whatever is ſtrongly ſignificant.

The Uſe of Capitals, or great Letters, is to begin every Name of the Supreme Being, as God, Lord, Almighty, Father, Son, &c. All proper Names of Men and Things, Titles of Diſtinction, as King, Duke, Lord, Knight, &c. muſt alſo begin with a Capital. So ought every Book, Chapter, Verſe, Paragraph, and Sentence after a Period. A Saying, or Quotation from any Author ſhould begin with a Capital; as ought every Line in a Poem. I and O, when they ſtand ſingle, muſt always be Capitals; any Words, particularly Names or Subſtantives, may begin with a Capital; but the common Way of beginning every Subſtantive with a Capital is not commendable.

Capitals are likewiſe often uſed for Ornament, as in the Title of Books; and alſo to expreſs Numbers, and Abbreviations.

A concise Account of

ANCIENT BRITAIN.

CHAP. I.

ENGLAND and Scotland, though but one Iſland, are two Kingdoms, viz. the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland, which two Kingdoms being united, were in the Reign of King James I. called Great-Britain. The Shape of it is triangular, as thus △, and 'tis ſurrounded by the Seas. Its utmoſt Extent or Length is 812 Miles, and its Breadth is 320, and its Circumference 1836; and is reckoned one of the fineſt Iſlands in Europe.

The whole Iſland was anciently called Albion, which ſeems to have been ſoftened from Alpion; becauſe the Word Alp, in ſome of the original Weſtern Languages, generally ſignifies very high Lands, or Hills; as this Iſle appears to thoſe who approach it from the Continent. It was likewiſe called Olbion, which in the Greek ſignifies *happy*; but of thoſe Times there is no Certainty in Hiſtory, more than that it had the Denomination, and was very little known by the reſt of the World.

The People that firſt lived in this Iſland, according to the beſt Hiſtorians, were the Gauls, and afterwards the Britons. Theſe Britons were tall, well made, and yellow hair'd, and lived frequently a hundred and twenty Years, owing to their Sobriety and Temperance, and the Wholſomeneſs of the Air. The Uſe of Cloaths was ſcarce known among them. Some of them that inhabited the Southern Parts, covered their Nakedneſs with the Skins of Wild Beaſts careleſſly thrown over them, not ſo much to defend themſelves againſt the Cold, as to avoid giving Offence to Strangers that came to traffic with them. By Way of Ornament they uſed to cut the Shape of Flowers, and Trees, and Animals on their Skin, and afterwards painted it of a Sky Colour, with the Juice of Woad, that never wore out. They lived in Woods, in Huts covered with Skins, Boughs, or Turf. Their Towns or Villages were a confuſed Parcel of Huts, placed at a little Diſtance from each other, without any Order or

Diſtinction

Diſtinction of Streets. They were generally in the Middle of a Wood defended with Ramparts, or Mounds of Earth thrown up. Ten or a Dozen of them, Friends and Brothers, lived together, and had their Wives in common. Their Food was Milk and Fleſh got by Hunting, their Woods and Plains being well ſtocked with Game. Fiſh and tame Fowls, which they kept for Pleaſure, they were forbid by their Religion to eat.

Their chief Commerce was with the Phœnician Merchants; who, after the Diſcovery of the Iſland, exported every Year great Quantities of Tin, with which they drove a very gainful Trade with diſtant Nations.

In this Situation were the Ancient Britons, when Julius Cæſar, the firſt Emperor of Rome, and a great Conqueror, formed a Deſign of invading their Iſland; which the Britons hearing of, they endeavoured to divert him from his Purpoſe by ſending Ambaſſadors with Offers of Obedience to him, which he refuſed, and in the 55th Year before the Coming of our Saviour upon Earth, he embarked in Gaul (that is France) a great many Soldiers on board eighty Ships.

At his Arrival on the Coaſt of Britain, he ſees the Hills and Clifts that ran out into the Sea covered with Troops, that could eaſily prevent his Landing, on which he ſailed two Leagues farther to a plain and open Shore; which the Britons perceiving, ſent their Chariots and Horſe that Way, whilſt the reſt of their Army advanced to ſupport them. The Largeneſs of Cæſar's Veſ-

ſels

ſels hindered them from coming near the Shore, ſo that the Roman Soldiers ſaw themſelves under a Neceſſity of leaping into the Sea, armed as they were, in order to attack their Enemies, who ſtood ready to receive them on dry Ground. Cæſar perceiving his Soldiers did not exert their uſual Bravery, orders ſome ſmall Ships to get as near the Shore as poſſible, which they did, and with their Slings, Engines and Arrows, ſo pelted the Britons, that their Courage began to abate. But the Romans were unwilling to throw themſelves into the Water, till one of their Standard-Bearers, by leaping in firſt with his Colours in his Hand, crying out aloud, *Follow me, Fellow Soldiers, unleſs you will betray the Roman Eagle into the Hands of the Enemy. For my Part, I am reſolved to diſcharge my Duty to Cæſar and the Common-wealth.* Whereupon all the Soldiers followed him, and began the Fight. But their Reſolution was not able to compel the Britons to give Ground; nay, it was feared they would have been repelled, had not Cæſar cauſed armed Boats to ſupply them with Recruits, which made the Enemy fall back a little. The Romans improving this Advantage, advanced, and getting firm Footing on Land, preſſed the Britons ſo vigorouſly, that they put them to the Rout. The Britons, aſtoniſhed at the Roman Valour, and fearing a more obſtinate Reſiſtance would but expoſe them to greater Miſchiefs, ſent to ſue for Peace and offer Hoſtages, which Cæſar accepted, and a Peace was concluded four Days after their Landing. Thus hav-

having given an Account of ancient Briton, and Cæſar's Invaſion, we ſhall proceed to the Hiſtory of England, and the ſeveral Kings by whom it has been governed.

A Compendious History of England.

CHAP. II.

AS England was long governed by Kings who were Natives of the Country, ſo it may not be improper to diſtinguiſh that Tract of Time by the Name of the Britiſh Period. Thoſe Kings were afterwards ſubdued by the Romans, and the Time that warlike People retained their Conqueſt we ſhall call the Roman Period. When the Saxons brought this Country under their Subjection, we ſhall denominate the Time of their Sway the Saxon Period. Laſtly, when the Danes invaded England, and conquered it, we ſhall term the Series of Years they poſſeſſed it, the Daniſh Period.

This Country was originally called Albion, but one Brutus, a Grecian Hero, having landed here about 1100 Years before Chriſt, changed its ancient Name to Britannia: From which Time, to the Arrival of Julius Cæſar here, there had reigned ſixty nine Kings, all Natives of England.

In Reſpect of the Roman Period, we may obſerve that Julius Cæſar firſt landed in Britain from

ſels hindered them from coming near the Shore, ſo that the Roman Soldiers ſaw themſelves under a Neceſſity of leaping into the Sea, armed as they were, in order to attack their Enemies, who ſtood ready to receive them on dry Ground. Cæſar perceiving his Soldiers did not exert their uſual Bravery, orders ſome ſmall Ships to get as near the Shore as poſſible, which they did, and with their Slings, Engines and Arrows, ſo pelted the Britons, that their Courage began to abate. But the Romans were unwilling to throw themſelves into the Water, till one of their Standard-Bearers, by leaping in firſt with his Colours in his Hand, crying out aloud, *Follow me, Fellow Soldiers, unleſs you will betray the Roman Eagle into the Hands of the Enemy. For my Part, I am reſolved to diſcharge my Duty to Cæſar and the Common-wealth.* Whereupon all the Soldiers followed him, and began the Fight. But their Reſolution was not able to compel the Britons to give Ground; nay, it was feared they would have been repelled, had not Cæſar cauſed armed Boats to ſupply them with Recruits, which made the Enemy fall back a little. The Romans improving this Advantage, advanced, and getting firm Footing on Land, preſſed the Britons ſo vigorouſly, that they put them to the Rout. The Britons, aſtoniſhed at the Roman Valour, and fearing a more obſtinate Reſiſtance would but expoſe them to greater Miſchiefs, ſent to ſue for Peace and offer Hoſtages, which Cæſar accepted, and a Peace was concluded four Days after their Landing. Thus hav-

having given an Account of ancient Briton, and Cæſar's Invaſion, we ſhall proceed to the Hiſtory of England, and the ſeveral Kings by whom it has been governed.

A Compendious History of England.

CHAP. II.

AS England was long governed by Kings who were Natives of the Country, ſo it may not be improper to diſtinguiſh that Tract of Time by the Name of the Britiſh Period. Thoſe Kings were afterwards ſubdued by the Romans, and the Time that warlike People retained their Conqueſt we ſhall call the Roman Period. When the Saxons brought this Country under their Subjection, we ſhall denominate the Time of their Sway the Saxon Period. Laſtly, when the Danes invaded England, and conquered it, we ſhall term the Series of Years they poſſeſſed it, the Daniſh Period.

This Country was originally called Albion, but one Brutus, a Grecian Hero, having landed here about 1100 Years before Chriſt, changed its ancient Name to Britannia: From which Time, to the Arrival of Julius Cæſar here, there had reigned ſixty nine Kings, all Natives of England.

In Reſpect of the Roman Period, we may obſerve that Julius Cæſar firſt landed in Britain from

from Gallia, and made it tributary to the Romans; but ſoon after the Birth of Chriſt, the Emperor Claudius brought this Country entirely under his Subjection, and the Emperor Adrian built the long Wall between England and Scotland.

In the Beginning of the ſecond Century, the Chriſtian Religion was planted in England; and in the fifth Century, the Britons, finding themſelves overpowered by the Scots, called over the Saxons to their Aſſiſtance, who were ſo charmed with the Country, that they determined to continue here, and ſubdued it.

The moſt remarkable Occurrences in the Saxon Period, are, that ſuch of them who embarked for England, had been particularly diſtinguiſhed by the Name of Angles, and from them the Name of Britannia was changed to that of Anglia. The Saxons alſo divided the Country among themſelves into ſeven Kingdoms, known by the Name of the Saxon Heptarchy, viz. 1. Kent, 2. Eſſex, 3. Suſſex, 4. Weſſex, 5. Eaſt-Anglia, 6. Mercia, 7. Northumberland. But at Length Weſſex, overpowering the reſt, formed them all into one Monarchy.

One of thoſe Weſt-Saxon Kings, called Ina, made many good Laws, ſome of which are ſtill extant: He alſo was the firſt that granted Peter's Pence to the Pope.

In regard to the Daniſh Period, we ſhall only remark, that the Danes had for a long Time acted as Pirates or Sea Robbers upon the Engliſh Coaſts,

Coaſts, and made ſeveral Incurſions into the Country, when their King Canute, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Crown of England; however, their Government did not continue long.

Canute reigned eighteen Years, and left three Sons, Harold, Canute, and Sueno; to the firſt he gave England, to the ſecond Denmark, and to the third Norway.

Harold reigned five Years, and was ſucceeded by his half Brother Hardi Canute, who died two Years after; and with him ended the tyrannical Government of the Danes in England.

The intermediate HISTORY of ENGLAND.

CHAP. III.

WE ſhall divide this Part of our Hiſtory into four Periods; 1. The Kings of the Norman Line; 2. Thoſe of the Houſe of Anjou; 3. Of the Houſe of Lancaſter; 4. Of the Houſe of York.

The NORMAN KINGS.

WILLIAM I. ſirnamed the Conqueror, gained a ſignal Victory over King Harold, by which Means he procured the Crown of England. This Prince was the Son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, by one of his Miſtreſſes called Harlotte, from whom ſome think the Word Harlot is derived: However, as this Amour ſeems odd, we ſhall

ſhall entertain the Reader with an Account of it. The Duke riding one Day to take the Air, paſſed by a Company of Country Girls, who were dancing, and was ſo taken with the graceful Carriage of one of them, named Harlotte, a Skinner's Daughter, that he prevailed on her to cohabit with him, and ſhe was ten Months after delivered of William; who, having reigned 21 Years, died at Rouen, in Sept. 1087.

WILLIAM II. ſirnamed Rufus, ſucceeded his Father: He built Weſtminſter-Hall, rebuilt London-Bridge, and made a new Wall round the Tower of London. In his Time the Sea overflowed a great Part of the Eſtate belonging to the Earl of Goodwin in Kent, which is at this Day called the Goodwin Sands. The King was killed accidentally by an Arrow in the New Foreſt, and left no Iſſue. He reigned 14 Years, and was buried in Wincheſter Cathedral.

HENRY I. youngeſt Son of William the Conqueror, ſucceeded his Brother William II. in 1100. He reduced Normandy, and made his Son Duke thereof. This Prince died in Normandy of a Surfeit, by eating Lampreys after Hunting, having reigned 35 Years.

STEPHEN, ſirnamed of Blois, ſucceeded his Uncle Henry I. in 1135; but being continually harraſſed by the Scots and Welſh, and having reigned 19 Years in an uninterrupted Series of Troubles, he died at Dover in 1154, and was buried in the Abbey at Feverſham, which he had erected for the Burial Place of himſelf and Family.

HENRY

HENRY II. Son of Geofrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, ſucceeded Stephen in 1154. In him the Norman and Saxon Blood was united, and with him began the Race of the Plantagenets, which ended with Richard III. In this King's Reign Thomas a Becket, Son to a Tradeſman in London, who had a Syrian Woman for his Spouſe, being bred up to the Law, was made Lord High Chancellor, and afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury; but after he was rais'd to this high Dignity, he affected on all Occaſions to oppoſe and to be independent of the Court. This ſo exaſperated his Royal Benefactor, that he had him impeached of High Treaſon. Thomas, however, appeal'd to Rome, and withdrew into France. Hereupon the Pope publickly eſpouſed his Cauſe, and threatened to put the Kingdom of England under an Interdict. At length all Parties were again reconcil'd, and Thomas reſtored to his See, after ſeven Years Baniſhment: But ſome Time after, the King hearing of his Miſbehaviour, complained in his Court, that he had no one to revenge him on that Prieſt for the Inſults he had put upon him. Hereupon four of his Domeſtics, in hopes to curry Favour, ſat out immediately for Canterbury, and beat out Thomas's Brains with Clubs, as he was ſaying Veſpers in his own Cathedral, in ſo cruel a Manner that the Altar was covered with Blood.

Fair Roſamond, likewiſe, the King's Concubine, and Daughter of the Lord Clifford, was poiſoned about the ſame Time by Queen Eleanor,

ſhe not being able to bear ſo formidable a Rival. At length King Henry having ſubdued Ireland, died there in 1189, and in the 34th Year of his Reign.

Richard I. ſucceeded his Father Henry II. and was no ſooner crowned than he took upon him the Croſs, and went with Philip, King of France, to the Holy-Land in 1192. On his Return he was detained by the Emperor Henry VI. and obliged to pay 100,000 Marks for his Ranſom. In a War which ſucceeded between England and France, Richard fought perſonally in the Field, and gained a complete Victory over the Enemy; but was afterwards ſhot with an Arrow, at the Siege of the Caſtle Chalus, and died of the Wound, April 6, 1199.

John, the fourth Son of Henry II. took Poſſeſſion of the Crown on Richard's Deceaſe, tho' his Brother Arthur of Bretagne, the third Son of Henry, had an undoubted Title to it. He was univerſally hated for his arbitrary Proceedings, both in Church and State, and Pope Innocent III. excommunicated him for his vile Practices. Hereupon, to make ſome Attonement, he paid a yearly Tribute of a Thouſand Marks to the Church; and ſome Time after, having thrown himſelf into a Fever, by eating Peaches, he died at Newark, Oct. 28, 1216.

This King immortalized his Name, by granting the Barons all they required, and ſigning two Charters. The firſt was called Magna Charta, or the Charter of Liberties; the ſecond, the Charter

Charter of Foreſts; which two Charters have ſince been the Foundation of the Liberties of this Nation.

HENRY III. ſucceeded his Father John in 1216, being but nine years old. He reigned 56 Years, during the greateſt Part of which he was embroiled in a Civil War. He founded the Houſe of Converts, and an Hoſpital in Oxford, and died at St. Edmunſbury in 1272.

EDWARD I. tho' in the Holy-Land when his Father died, yet ſucceeded him, and proved a warlike and ſucceſsful Prince. He made France fear him, and forced the King of Scotland to pay him Homage. He created his eldeſt Son Prince of Wales, which Title has been enjoyed by the eldeſt Sons of all the Kings of England ever ſince. In his laſt Moments he exhorted his Son to continue the War with Scotland, and added, "Let my Bones be carried before you, for I'm "ſure the Rebels will never dare to ſtand the "Sight of them." He died of a Bloody Flux at Borough on the Sands, a ſmall Town in Scotland, July 7, 1337, having reigned 34 Years, and lived 68.

EDWARD II. ſucceeded his Father, but proved an unfortunate Prince, being hated by his Nobles, and ſlighted by the Commons: He was firſt debauched by Gaveſton his Favourite, and afterwards by the two Spencers, Father and Son, whoſe Oppreſſions he countenanced to the Hazard of his Crown. But the Barons taking up Arms againſt the King, Gaveſton was beheaded, the two Spen-

ters hanged, and he himſelf forced to reſign the Crown to Prince Edward his Son. Soon after which he was barbarouſly murdered at Berkely Caſtle, by means of Mortimer the Queen's Favourite. He reigned 20 Years, and was buried at Glouceſter.

EDWARD III. who ſucceeded his Father on his Reſignation, made a new Conqueſt of Scotland, and took David Bruce, their King, Priſoner. This King's eldeſt Son, ſirnamed the Black Prince, gained two ſurprizing Victories, one at Creſſi, the other at Poictiers, in which he took King John, with his youngeſt Son Philip, Priſoners. Thus England had once the Glory to make two Kings Priſoners. This Reign is alſo memorable for the Inſtitution of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and for the Title of the Duke of Cornwall being firſt conferred upon the Black Prince, and continued as a Birthright to the Prince Royal of England.

In this Reign lived John Wickliff, who ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the Errors of the Romiſh Church. Peter's Pence were now alſo denied to the Church of Rome, and the Manufacture of Cloth firſt brought into England.

Edward the Black Prince died in 1376, and his untimely End haſtened that of his Father, who died ſoon after at Shene in Surry, having reigned 30 Years, and was buried at Weſtminſter.

RICHARD II. Son to Edward the Black Prince, ſucceeded his Grandfather; but he had neither his Wiſdom nor good Fortune. He was born a Bourdeaux

deaux in France: His Conduct in England made his Reign very uneasy to his Subjects, and at last deprived him of his Crown. He raised a Tax of 5d. per Head, which caused an Insurrection by the Influence of Wat Tyler, who being stabbed by William Walworth, Mayor of London, the Storm was quelled. The smothering of the Duke of Glouceſter, and the unjust Seizure of the Duke of Lancaſter's Effects, with an Intent to banish his Son, were the two Circumstances which completed the King's Ruin.

For after this Tyranny and Cruelty, being forced to resign the Crown, he was confined in Pomfret Castle in Yorkshire, where being barbarously murdered, he was buried at Langley, having reigned 22 Years. In his Time lived Chaucer the famous Poet.

The House of LANCASTER, called the RED-ROSE.

HENRY IV. who succeeded his Cousin Richard on his Resignation in 1399, was the Son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, and fourth Son of Edward III. In his turbulent Reign, which lasted 13 Years and a half, we find little remarkable, except the Act then passed for burning the Lollards or Wickliffites, who separated from the Church of Rome.

HENRY V. succeeded his Father, who, tho' a loose Prince in his Youth, proved a wise, virtuous and magnanimous King. He banished all

his lewd Companions from Court, and claimed the Engliſh Title to the Crown of France, in ſo heroic and effectual a Manner, that with 14,000 Men he beat the French at Agincourt, though 140,000 ſtrong. Hereupon Queen Katharine prevailed upon her Huſband Charles VI. then King of France, to diſinherit the Dauphin, and to give Katharine his Daughter to Henry, ſo that he was declared Heir to the Crown of France, and Regent during the King's Life, which Meaſures were ratified and confirmed by the States of that Kingdom, tho' he did not live to ſit on the Throne. He reigned but ten Years, died at Vinſennes, a Royal Palace near Paris, and was buried at Weſtminſter in 1422, in the 39th Year of his Age.

Henry VI. when only eight Years old, ſucceeded his Father, but was no leſs unfortunate at Home than Abroad; and tho' he was crowned at Paris, King of France, in the Year 1423, yet he loſt all his Predeceſſors had acquired in that Kingdom, Calais only excepted. The Crown of England was diſputed between him and the Houſe of York, which occaſioned ſuch civil Wars in England as made her bleed for 84 Years, when all the Princes of York and Lancaſter were either killed or beheaded. The French laying hold of this favourable Opportunity, ſhook off the Engliſh Yoke, and recovering their Liberty in five Years, placed the young Dauphin upon the Throne, who was then Charles VII. The Crown of England was now ſettled by Parliament upon

on the Houſe of York and their Heirs, after the Death of King Henry, whoſe Heirs were excluded for ever. This Prince paſſed through various Changes of Life, and was at laſt ſtabbed to the Heart, by Richard Duke of Glouceſter, who had before murdered Edward the only Son of this unfortunate King.

The Houſe of York, called the White Roſe.

Edward IV. who had diſpoſſeſſed Henry VI. in 1460, was the firſt King of the Line of York, and nobly maintained his Right to the Crown by meer Dint of Arms; till at laſt, ſubduing the Party which oppoſed him, he was crowned at Weſtminſter, June 28, 1461. In this King's Reign the Art of Printing was firſt brought into England. At this Time alſo the King of Spain was preſented with ſome Catſwold Sheep, from whoſe Breed, 'tis ſaid, came the fine Spaniſh Wool, to the Prejudice of England. Edward reigned 22 Years, and was buried at Windſor, in 1483.

Edward V. eldeſt Son of Edward IV. ſucceeded his Father when only 12 Years old; but his bloody Uncle Richard Duke of Glouceſter, cauſed both him and his Brother to be ſmothered in their Beds in the Tower of London, in the ſecond Month of his Reign, and before his Coronation.

RICHARD III. having diſpatched his two Nephews, ſucceeded to the Crown, and was the laſt King of the Houſe of York. He was an Uſurper, and his Cruelty had incenſed the Duke of Buckingham, his Favourite, to ſuch a Degree, that he contrived his Ruin, and offered the Crown to Henry Earl of Richmond, the only ſurviving Prince of the Houſe of Lancaſter, then at the Court of France, on Condition that he would marry Elizabeth, the eldeſt Daughter of Edward IV. in order to unite the Houſes of York and Lancaſter. Richard being informed of the Affair, ordered the Duke to be inſtantly beheaded without Trial. However, this did not diſcourage Henry, who had accepted the Offer. He came over with a ſmall Force, and landed in Wales, where he was born, his Army increaſing as he advanced. At length, having collected a Body of 5000 Men, he attacked King Richard in Boſworth Field in Leiceſterſhire, in 1485. Richard fought bravely 'till he was killed in the Engagement, which made Way for Henry to the Crown of England.

The modern HISTORY of ENGLAND.

CHAP. IV.

WE ſhall divide this Branch of Engliſh Hiſtory into four Periods, namely, 1. The Kings of the Houſe of Tudor. 2. The Kings of

of the Stuart Family. 3 King William of the Houſe of Orange, and Queen Anne. 4. The Kings of the Houſe of Hanover.

The Houſe of Tudor.

Henry VII. ſucceeded Richard III. in 1485: He obtained the Crown by Force of Arms, tho' he had a Right to it by Birth; being of the Houſe of Lancaſter. The Name of his Father was Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond; and he married Elizabeth, the Daughter of King Edward III. by which Marriage the Houſes of York and Lancaſter were united. This Prince had great Sagacity, but was very cruel and unjuſt. Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, and the laſt Prince of the Houſe of York, was beheaded by him for attempting his Eſcape, after being impriſoned from nine Years old; for which cruel Act Henry's Name will be hated for ever. As he grew old, he grew covetous; and to increaſe his Treaſure, he cauſed all Penal Laws to be put in Execution. His chief Inſtruments herein were Epſom and Dudley, who afterwards paid dear for their Extortion. He built the Chapel at Weſtminſter, which is at this Day called Henry the Seventh's. The 48 Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber and the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners were firſt ſettled in his Reign. He died at the Palace of Richmond, which he built, and left in ready Money to his Succeſſor 1,800,000l. having reigned 24 Years.

Henry

Henry VIII. born at Greenwich, in 1491, the only ſurviving Son of Henry VII. came to the Crown in the 18th Year of his Age, and in 1509. He reigned for ſome Years with great Applauſe; but being vitiated by Cardinal Wolſey, Luxury and Cruelty obſcured his Virtues, and ſtained his former Glory. He had ſix Wives, of whom he divorced two, and cauſed two to be publickly beheaded. In his Reign began the Reformation; and the King was, by Act of Parliament, declared ſupreme Head of the Church of England. Before he fell off from the Pope, he wrote a Book againſt Luther. On this Account, Pope Leo honoured him with the Title of Defender of the Faith; which the Parliament made hereditary to all ſucceeding Kings of England. His Government was more arbitrary and ſevere, than that of any of his Predeceſſors ſince William the Conqueror. He reigned about 38 Years, died Jan. 28, 1547, and was buried in Windſor Chapel.

Edward VI. only Son of Henry VIII. ſucceeded his Father at ten Years old; and in the ſix Years during which he reigned, he, by the indefatigable Zeal of Archbiſhop Cranmer, made a great Progreſs in the Reformation. This good Prince founded our two famous Hoſpitals, called Chriſt Church and St. Thomas, one in the City of London, the other in the Suburbs. This Reign is memorable for the Diſcovery of the North-Eaſt Paſſage to Archangel, made by Richard

chard Chalinour, till then unknown, and ſince become the common Paſſage from Aſia into Europe. Edward reigned but ſix Years, and was buried at Weſtminſter.

MARY, eldeſt Daughter of Henry VIII. by his firſt Wife, ſucceeded her half Brother Edward VI. She reſtored the Roman Catholic Biſhops, and commenced a hot Perſecution againſt the Proteſtants; in which Archbiſhop Cranmer, and ſix other Biſhops were burnt alive. In her Reign, Calais was taken by the French, after it had been in our Poſſeſſion 200 Years; and the ſame Year, which was 1558, ſhe died of Grief for the Loſs of that City. With her Life ended a Reign begun, continued, finiſhed in Blood, and happy in nothing but the ſhort Duration. She was buried at Weſtminſter.

ELIZABETH, Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anna Bullen his ſecond Wife, ſucceeded her half Siſter Mary. She proved an excellent Queen, the Glory of her Sex, and Admiration of the Age ſhe lived in. She was crowned at Weſtminſter, Jan. 15, 1558. In her Time the Proteſtant Religion was again reſtored. She humbled the Pride of Spain, both in Europe and America. Memorable is the Year 1588, for the Spaniſh Invaſion attempted by King Philip, with his Invincible Armada; the greateſt Part of which was deſtroyed by the Engliſh Fireſhips and a providential Storm. The very Names of our Chief Commanders, Howard, Norris, Eſſex, Drake, and Raleigh,

Raleigh, ſtruck a Terror in her Enemies. They took and burnt ſeveral Places in Spain, particularly Cadiz and the Groyn; intercepted their Plate-Fleets, and reduced that haughty Monarch ſo low, that he has never ſince recovered it. This Queen quelled the two Rebellions of O'Neal and Tir-Owen in Ireland. She protected the New-Republic of Holland, and the Proteſtants of France. She commanded the Ocean, which ſpread her Fame round the Globe, and made her Name reſpected every where. With much Reluctance ſhe ſigned the Dead Warrant for the Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, charged with High-Treaſon. She grieved much for the Death of the Earl of Eſſex, whoſe Fall was owing to her Favour, and ſurvived him but two Years. In her Reign the two Engliſh Inquiſitions were erected, I mean the Star Chamber, and the High Commiſſion Court; which grew oppreſſive, and the Judges ſo arbitrary, that they were ſuppreſſed by an Act of Charles I. She had a peculiar Taſte for Learning, which flouriſhed in her Reign. She ſpoke five or ſix different Languages, tranſlated ſeveral Books from the Greek and French, and took great Pleaſure in the Study of Mathematics, Geography, and Hiſtory. She died in 1603, in the 45th Year of her Reign, and the 70th Year of her Age, leaving her Kinſman James VI. of Scotland, her Succeſſor.

The Stuart Family.

James I. of England, arrived at London May 7, 1603, and the Feaſt of St. James following was fixed for his Coronation. In 1604, Nov. 5, the Powder Plot was diſcovered, the Memory whereof has been hitherto religiouſly obſerved. Among the remarkable Things of this Reign, may be reckoned the two Viſits his Majeſty received from Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, whoſe Siſter Ann was King James's Conſort. The Creation of a new Order called Baronets, next to a Baron, and made hereditary. The Fall of Lord Chancellor Bacon, and of Sir Walter Raleigh, at the Inſtigation of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador. The Office of the Maſter of the Ceremonies was firſt eſtabliſhed. As to the Character of this Prince, it muſt be confeſſed, that he was too much of a Scholar, and too little of the Soldier. Tho' he was brought up in the Scotch Preſbitery, he thought Epiſcopacy ſo neceſſary for the Support of his Crown, that he often uſed to ſay, *No Biſhop, no King.* He died at Theobalds, March 27, 1625, in the 23d Year of his Reign, and 59th Year of his Age. Thus ended a peaceable but inglorious, a plentiful but luxurious Reign, to make Room for another more turbulent and tragical.

Charles I. the only Son of King James, ſucceeded next: He was born at Dumferling in Scotland, 1600, and crowned at Weſtminſter,

1625. His Crown may be called a Crown of Thorns, as his Reign ended in Blood. He married Henrietta, Daughter to Henry IV. King of France, who was bigotted to the Catholic Religion, and gained the Aſcendency over him. His wonderful Compliance with the Queen, cauſed him to act in many Things contrary to the Laws of the Kingdom, and his unbounded Favour to the Duke of Buckingham, incenſed the People to that Degree, that this Favourite was afterwards ſtabbed by Felton merely for the public Good. Theſe and ſuch like Weakneſſes made him continually at Variance with the Parliament, which at laſt broke out into a civil War. Several Battles were fought between the Loyaliſts and Republicans, or Rumps. The King was taken Priſoner by the Scots, who ſold him to the Parliament for 200,000l. Hereupon the Parliament erected a High-Court of Juſtice, and gave them Power to try the King; and tho' the Generality of the People were againſt ſuch arbitrary Proceedings, yet they arraigned him of High-Treaſon. The King maintaining his Dignity, and refuſing to acknowledge the Authority of theſe pretended Judges, had Sentence of Death paſſed upon him, and was accordingly beheaded on a Scaffold, erected for that Purpoſe, before the Palace, Jan. 30, 1648. In this Reign two great Miniſters, viz. Archbiſhop Laud, and the Earl of Stafford, were beheaded.

Cromwell, one of the moſt conſiderable Members of the High Court, who condemned King

King Charles, was now ſent to ſubdue Ireland. After which he marched againſt the Scots, who had taken up Arms in Favour of the late King. The Dutch alſo, who had ſent a Fleet to aſſiſt the King, having met with many Loſſes and Diſappointments, ſued for Peace, which Cromwell ſold them at an exorbitant Price. Now Cromwell was made Lord Protector to the Britiſh Dominions, and acted with the ſame Authority as if he had been King. He was a Terror both to France and Spain, and died Sept. 3, 1658. His Son indeed ſucceeded to that high Station, which his Father filled with univerſal Applauſe; but having neither an equal Share of Ambition, nor a Head turned for Government, modeſtly reſigned to the right Heir.

CHARLES II. Son of Charles I. ſucceeded his Father, but was kept from the Crown above 11 Years, during which Time England was reduced to a Common-Wealth. The King was at the Hague when his Father was beheaded. But on his yielding to ſome Conditions impoſed on him by the Kirk of Scotland, he was received by the Scots, and being crowned at Scoon, they ſent an Army with him into England to recover that Kingdom; which being totally defeated at Worceſter, he wandered about for ſix Weeks, and made his Eſcape to France, then to Spain, but without any Hopes of Reſtoration, till the Death of Oliver Cromwell: When a free Parliament having met in April 1660. voted the Return of King Charles II. as lawful Heir to the Crown,

the Power of the Rump Parliament, by the Conduct and Courage of General Monk, had been on the Decline for ſome Time, and the King's Intereſt greatly increaſed, eſpecially in the City of London, where he was proclaimed May 8. He landed at Dover, and made a moſt magnificent Entry, May 29, 1660, being his Birth-Day, and the 23d of April following, being St. George's Day, he was crowned at Weſtminſter with great State and Solemnity. Among the remarkable Things of this Reign, we may reckon the parting with Dunkirk to France for a paltry Sum. The blowing up Tangier in the Streights, after immenſe Sums had been expended to repair and keep it. The ſhutting up the Exchequer when full of Loans, to the Ruin of numerous Families. The two Dutch Wars, which ended with no Advantage on either Side, but ſerved only to promote the French Intereſt. The great Plague with which this Nation was viſited during the firſt Dutch War. The Fire of London, that happened ſoon after; and the Popiſh Plot, for which many ſuffered Death. On the 2d of Feb. 1684, the King fell ſick of an Apoplexy; he died four Days after, in the 37th Year of his Reign, and was privately buried at Weſtminſter.

JAMES II. ſucceeded his Brother Charles, but proved very unfortunate to himſelf and his People, on Account of his Zeal for the Romiſh Religion. He invaded the Rights of the Univerſities, and made Magdalen College in Oxford a Prey to his Violence. He ſent ſeven Biſhops as Criminals

Criminals to the Tower, who upon Trial were honourably acquitted. Father Petre, a Jeſuit, and ſeveral Popiſh Lords, ſat in the Privy Council, and ſome Popiſh Judges on the Bench. The Pope ſent a Nuncio from Rome, who was ſuffered to make his public Entry in Defiance of our Conſtitution. Theſe bare-faced Practices made the Proteſtant Party think it high Time to check the Growth of Popery. Hereupon the Prince of Orange was requeſted to vindicate his Conſort's Right, and that of the three Nations. In the Beginning of this Reign, the Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed King in the Weſt, in Oppoſition to King James; but his Party being defeated, he was beheaded July 15, 1685. Judge Jefferies was afterwards ſent by the King to try thoſe who had aſſiſted the Duke, of whom he hanged no leſs than 600, glorying in his Cruelty, and affirming, that he hanged more than all the Judges ſince William the Conqueror. The Chevalier St. George was born June 10, 1688, two Days after the Biſhops were impriſoned. The Prince of Orange landed at Torbay, Nov. 5, and King James abdicated the Crown, and went over to France, Dec. 23. Hereupon an Interregnum enſued 'till the 13th of Feb. 1688-9, when William and Mary, Prince and Princeſs of Orange, were offered the Crown, and accepted of it.

The Houſe of Orange.

William III. and Mary II. ſucceeded James II. upon the Vote of the Convention. The Day after their Arrival at London, which was Feb. 13, 1688-9, they were ſeated under a Canopy of State in the Banquetting-Houſe, and both Houſes of Convocation waited upon them, proffering them the Crown in the Names of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons aſſembled at Weſtminſter: Accordingly they were proclaimed King and Queen of Great-Britain the ollowing Day, and ſolemnly crowned at the Abbey on the 21ſt of April. Several Plots were formed againſt the King, but all of them proved abortive. He carried on a War with France, and with King James's Party in Ireland, for nine Years ucceſſively, 'till at length France was obliged to acknowledge him lawful King of Great-Britain, n the Peace of Ryſwic, 1697. He died March 8, 1701, aged 51, after he had ſurvived his Conſort Mary Stuart, Daughter to James II. five Years, who died Dec. 21, 1696, and whoſe Funeral was performed with great Elegance and Solemnity. July 2, 1700, William Duke of Glouceſter, the only ſurviving Iſſue of Princeſs Anne of Denmark, departed this Life at Windſor, aged twelve Years. And King James died at St. Germains, in Sept. 1701.

Anne, ſecond Daughter of James II. ſucceeded King William, whoſe Death was Joy to France,

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but a great Misfortune to England. Anne was born Feb. 6, 1664, and married George Prince of Denmark, who was High Admiral of England, and a happy Aſſiſtant to her in ſteering the Ship of State. She was crowned Queen of Great-Britain April 23, 1702. On the 4th of May following, War was proclaimed at London, Vienna, and the Hague, againſt France and Spain. The Succeſs of this War is worthy Admiration, and almoſt incredible. The Conqueſt of the Spaniſh Guelderland, the Electorate of Cologne, the Biſhopric of Liege; the prodigious Victory over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, under the ſurpriſing Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough; the Retaking of Landau; the conquering all the Eſtates of the Duke of Bavaria in Germany; the forcing the French and Bavarians out of their Lines in Brabant, which was deemed a Thing impracticable; the Battle of Ramilies; the Victory at Oudenard; the taking of Liſle and Tournay; the Defeat of the French Army at Blarenies; the Reducing of Mons, &c. &c. are ſuch Events as will render her Majeſty's Reign famous to all Poſterity. If we look towards Spain, how bold and ſucceſsful was our Attempt upon Vigo, where we took and deſtroyed their whole Plate-Fleet, both Men of War and others, to the Amount of 38 Sail, of which not one eſcaped: Did we not alſo take Gibraltar with a ſmall Force in one Morning, and keep Poſſeſſion of it againſt the joint Strength of France and Spain? Barcelona likewiſe being taken by the

the Engliſh and Dutch, under the Conduct of the Earl of Peterborough, was ſoon after beſieged by King Philip with a great Army, which was ſoon forced to a ſhameful Retreat into France. Hereupon Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and other Provinces ſubmitted to Charles III. by the Influence of her Majeſty's Arms. Who could have expected the diſmal Turn of the Affairs of France in Italy, which happened in 1707, by the powerful Intereſt of England? A numerous Army of French and Spaniards were deſtroyed before the Walls of Turin, by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene. Thus Piedmont was abandoned, the Mantuan, the Milaneſe, the Modeneſe, Parmaſan and Montferret yielded up.

This Queen alſo brought about the ſtrict Union between England and Scotland, after ſundry fruitleſs Attempts of the ſame Kind for a Century paſt. In ſhort, the Succeſſes in her Reign juſtly denominate her one of the moſt triumphant Monarchs of former Ages, and her Piety and Virtue will ever be acknowledged by the Britiſh Nation. The four laſt Years of Queen Anne's Reign were attended with much Perplexity, which was owing to her Miniſters, who prevailed upon her to conſent to the Peace of Utrecht; and, 'tis ſaid, her Death was occaſioned by their ill Conduct, which ſhe laid too much to Heart. She died Auguſt 1, 1714; and in her the Succeſſion of the Stuart Line ended.

The Houſe of Hanover.

George I. who was Heir-Apparent to the Crown of Great-Britain on the Death of Queen Anne, and which had been confirmed to him ſome Years before by various Acts of Parliament, and by a ſpecial Article in the Peace of Utrecht, was born 1666, and proclaimed King the very Day Queen Anne expired. He landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18, 1714, and was crowned Oct. 20. A thorough Change of the Miniſtry was made on his Acceſſion, wherein he diſtinguiſhed his Friends from his Enemies. Among the latter, the chief were the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Oxford, and the Viſcount Bolingbroke, who were deemed to be firmly attached to the Intereſt of the Pretender. In 1715 a Plot was ſuppoſed to be brooding in the Weſt, where ſeveral Gentlemen were ſuſpected of having a Deſign to bring in the Pretender, and to place him on the Throne of his Anceſtors. He had already been proclaimed King of Scotland by the Earl of Mar, againſt whom the Duke of Argyle marched. On the 13th of November they came to a deciſive Battle near Dumblain, where the Rebels were defeated, and put to Flight. At the ſame Time a Body of 5000 Rebels having aſſembled at Preſton in Lancaſhire, headed by the Earl of Derwentwater; of whom General Wills, who commanded ſome of his Majeſty's Troops on the Borders of Scotland, being informed, he marched directly againſt them,

and

and obliged them all to ſurrender Priſoners of War. They were afterwards ſent up to London, and many of the Ringleaders tried and condemned. Among theſe were the Earls of Derwentwater and Kenmure, who were beheaded on Tower-Hill; ſeveral others were executed at Tyburn, and the Remainder pardoned. Some other Conſpiracies were formed againſt the King's Perſon; but by timely Diſcovery, prevented from being carried into Execution. Auguſt 2, 1718, the Quadruple Alliance was ſigned between their Imperial, Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties; and the Spaniſh Fleet was deſtroyed in the Mediterranean by the Engliſh. In 1720 Spain acceded to the Quadruple Alliance, and a Fleet was ſent into the Baltic in favour of Sweden. This Year was alſo remarkable for the South-Sea Scheme, by which many Families were deluded and entirely ruined: And the Government was obliged to interpoſe to prevent the ill Conſequence of the Peoples' Deſpair. On Enquiry into the Affair it appeared, that beſides Stock-Jobbers and Directors, ſome Perſons of Diſtinction were concerned in it. This fatal Stroke to the Britiſh Trade, was in ſome Meaſure remedied by the Aſſiento Contract, concluded at Madrid 1722. In the ſame Year, the Funeral of the Duke of Marlborough, who, ſince the Acceſſion of King George, had been reſtored to the Honours he ſo juſtly deſerved, was ſolemnized with great Pomp. In 1723 a Conſpiracy for raiſing an Inſurrection was diſcovered; hereupon the Duke of Norfolk, Lord North and Grey,

Grey, the Biſhop of Rocheſter, and Counſellor Layer, were taken into Cuſtody; after a long Trial the Biſhop was baniſhed and Layer was hanged. In 1724 the Oſtend Eaſt-India Company was eſtabliſhed. In 1725 the Hanover Treaty was agreed to between France, Great-Britain, and Pruſſia. June 11, 1727, George I. died at Oſnaburgh, in the very Chamber where he was born, in the 67th Year of his Age, and the 13th Year of his Reign.

George II. was proclaimed as ſoon as the News of his Father's Death came to London, and his Coronation was ſolemnized in October following. In the Year 1731 the Britiſh Fleet was ſent to carry Don Carlos into Italy. A Difference ariſing between Spain and Portugal in 1735, the Britiſh Fleet was ſent to Liſbon, and continued in the Tagus for ſome Time. In 1730 the Value of the Loſſes the Engliſh Merchants had ſuſtained by the Depredations of the Spaniards, being by the Commiſſioners ſettled at 200,000l. it was agreed by the Convention, that of this Sum 60,000l. ſhould be abated to make good the Damage done to the Spaniſh Fleet in the Mediterranean, and 45,000l. more for prompt Payment. The Balance was 95,000l. which was to be paid in four Months; but a Claim of 68,000l. from the South-Sea Company being made, and that Company by a Proteſt entered ſome Days before ſigning the Convention, his Catholic Majeſty reſerved to himſelf a Right of ſuſpending the Aſſiento Contract 'till it was paid. Then he offered

offered to give a Draft on the Company for that Sum, and to make up the Reſidue: But as the Right of viſiting Engliſh Ships was not given up by Spain, the Convention proved unſatisfactory to Great-Britain. Hereupon they came to an open Rupture, and War was declared in Form againſt Spain, at London and Weſtminſter, Oct. 23, 1739. The ſame Year Admiral Vernon deſtroyed Porto-Bello, and the March following demoliſhed Fort Chagre. In 1740 there was a ſevere and laſting Froſt, which extended all over Europe, and occaſioned a Fair to be kept on the River Thames. In 1741 Admiral Vernon, with a ſtrong Fleet, joined with General Wentworth, who had a conſiderable Number of Forces under his Command, made an unſucceſsful Attempt upon Carthagena; the greater Part of the Land Forces being either killed or cut off by an epidemical Diſtemper. In 1742 Capt. Middleton made a fruitleſs Attempt to diſcover the North-Weſt Paſſage into the South-Seas. The Year following the Battle of Dettingen was fought. There was alſo this Year a bloody Engagement before Toulon, between the Engliſh Fleet and that of the French and Spaniards; when that brave Commander Capt. Cornwall was killed in the Marlborough, after a moſt reſolute and ſurpriſing Reſiſtance. Commodore Anſon returned to England, having made a Voyage round the Globe; and War was mutually declared between England and France.

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In 1745 the Battle of Fontenoy was fought, in which the French had the Advantage, which was followed by the taking of Tournay. A Rebellion broke out in Scotland, the Rebels defeated Sir John Cope at Preſton Pans, came forward into England, took Carliſle, and marched to Derby; from whence they were obliged to make a precipitate Retreat, being cloſely purſued by the Duke of Cumberland, who retook Carliſle. When the Rebels were returned into Scotland, they defeated the King's Forces under General Hawley, near Falkirk, and laid Siege to Stirling, but raiſed it on the Duke's Approach. This Year Cape-Breton was taken by Admiral Warren. In 1746 the memorable Battle of Culloden in Scotland was fought, wherein the Rebels were totally deſtroyed: The Earls of Balmarino and Kilmarnock, with Mr. Ratcliff, Brother to the late Earl of Derwentwater, were taken Priſoners, and beheaded on Tower-Hill; as was Lord Lovet in the Year following. Now alſo the French took all Dutch Flanders, and there was a Battle between them and Part of the Allied Army, after which the latter retreated under the Cannon of Maeſtricht. Admiral Anſon and Warren, after a hot Engagement, took ſeveral French Men of War in the Mediterranean, among which was the Ship in which their Admiral ſailed. In 1748 a Congreſs was held at Aix-la-Chapelle for a general Pacification, and the Articles of Peace therein agreed to, were ſigned in April, by the ſeveral and reſpective Miniſters of the contending Powers,

On Occaſion of this Peace a magnificent Fire-work was played off in the Green Park. A Bill was now paſſed for the Encouragement of the Britiſh Herring-Fiſhery; and a Proclamation iſſued for inciting diſbanded Soldiers and Sailors to ſettle in Nova Scotia. Mr. Pelham now lowered the Intereſt of Money in the Funds, firſt to three and a Half per Cent. afterwards to three. The Importation of Iron from America was allowed; and the African Trade laid open. The Marriage-Act, and another for the Naturalization of the Jews, paſſed into Laws: But the laſt was repealed in the enſuing Seſſion of Parliament. The Game-Act alſo took Place.

In the Year 1752, the French ſpirited up the Indians againſt our Coloniſts of Nova Scotia, and built a Chain of Forts on the Back of our American Settlements. This occaſions a new War, carried on with great Cruelty in thoſe Parts. Monckton drove the French from their Incroachments in Nova Scotia; and General Johnſon gave them a Defeat; but Braddock, through his own Raſhneſs, was defeated and ſlain. The Engliſh took many Ships from the Enemy, without declaring War.

In 1756 the Heſſians were brought over, and Hanoverians, to the Number of ten thouſand. Preſently after Minorca was taken by the French: And Admiral Byng was ſhot at Portſmouth for not having relieved it. On the 17th of May War was declared in Form, and the King entered into a Treaty with the Empreſs of Ruſſia for the Security

Security of Hanover; and afterwards into an Alliance with Pruſſia. This was followed by an unnatural Treaty between France and the Queen of Hungary, to which the Empreſs of Ruſſia acceded. And a War was kindled by the Intrigues of France between Pruſſia and Sweden; while the Elector of Saxony favoured the Auſtrians. The King of Pruſſia therefore entered Saxony, and obliged the Saxon Troops at Pirna to ſurrender Priſoners of War. He invades Bohemia, defeats the Auſtrian General, and gains another Victory near Prague. But attacking the Auſtrians at a Diſadvantage near Kolin, he is defeated, and obliged to raiſe the Siege of Prague.

The French now paſſed the Weſer, and drove the Hanoverians before them. They made a Stand however at Haſtenbeck under the Duke of Cumberland, where they were attacked, and forced to retreat towards Stade, and lay down their Arms, in Conſequence of the Treaty of Cloſterſeven.

The French being now poſſeſſed of Hanover, invaded the King of Pruſſia's Dominions on one Side; while the Ruſſians hovered over them on the other Side. The Auſtrians took Schweidnitz in Sileſia, made themſelves Maſters of Zittau in Luſatia, and laid Berlin itſelf under Contribution. In the mean Time the Swedes took the Towns of Anclam and Demmein in Pruſſian Pomerania, and exacted Tribute from the whole Country.

At this Time an Expedition was undertaken by the Engliſh againſt Rochford. But while the Fleet and Army took Poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Aix, the Enemy's Forces had Time to aſſemble upon the Continent, and the Expedition proved abortive.

In the Eaſt-Indies we were more ſucceſsful; where, by Mr. Clive's Vigilance and Courage, the Province of Arcot was cleared of the Enemy, the French General taken Priſoner, and the favourite Nabob, whom we ſupported, was reinſtated in his Government. But ſome Months after, the Viceroy of Bengal declared againſt the Engliſh, and took Calcutta by Aſſault. Here one hundred and forty-ſix Perſons were crowded into a narrow Priſon, called the Black-Hole, where they were ſuffocated for want of Air; only twenty-three ſurviving; ſeveral of whom died by putrid Fevers, after they were ſet free.

Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive in Conjunction, now deſtroyed effectually the Power of Angria, the Pirate, took his Fort and Settlement of Geriah, and carried off a rich Booty. They next recovered Calcutta; reduced Hughly; and deſtroyed all the Storehouſes and Granaries belonging to the Viceroy of Bengal, who is alſo defeated in Perſon, and ſoon after depoſed. He is ſucceeded in the Government, and put to Death by Ali Cawn. And the new Viceroy moſt liberally rewards the Engliſh for their Aſſiſtance. They next took Chadenagore, a

French

French Settlement of great Importance, higher up the Ganges.

The French therefore ſent Lally to the Coaſt of Coromandell, who took Fort St. David's, and laid Siege to the King of Tanjour's Capital. Being obliged to raiſe it, he entered the Province of Arcot, and ſet down before Madraſs or Fort St. George; but, a Reinforcement arriving, he was obliged to retire.

The Dutch at Batavia now diſpatched ſeven armed Ships to Bengal, having eleven hundred Land Forces, with Orders ſtrongly to fortify their Settlement at Chincura, and ſecure the Salt-Petre Trade to themſelves. But the Ships were all taken by three Engliſh Eaſt-India Ships, which were in the River, and their Troops were totally defeated at Land by Colonel Ford.

Colonel Coote alſo took the City of Wandewaſh, reduced the Fortreſs of Carangoly, and defeated Lally. This was followed by the Surrender of the City of Arcot. Pondicherry now ſuſtained a Siege in Turn, and the French therein were reduced to feed on Dogs and Cats. Eight Crowns were given for the Fleſh of a Dog. At length the Engliſh took Poſſeſſion of the Place. And this Conqueſt terminated the Power of France in India.

Mr. Pitt was at the Head of the Engliſh Miniſtry, when Louiſbourgh at Cape Breton was beſieged by General Amherſt, and ſurrendered by Capitulation. The French loſt a fine Navy in the Harbour. Fort Du Queſne alſo was ta-

ken. But the Operations againſt Crown Point and Ticonderago miſcarried.

The Year 1759 was remarkable for the Conqueſt of Canada. The French deſerted Crown Point and Ticonderago, which were poſſeſſed by General Amherſt. Sir William Johnſon defeated them, and became Maſter of the Fort of Niagara. And the Admirals Saunders, Holmes and Durell ſailed for Quebec, attended by a Land Army under General Wolfe. In the Battle which enſued, both Wolfe and Montcalm, the chief Commanders on each Side, were ſlain, and Quebec ſurrendered.

In 1760 the French Forces endeavoured to recover Quebec, but the Place was relieved by an Engliſh Fleet under Lord Colville. Montreal ſubmitted to General Amherſt, and that extenſive Country fell totally under the Power of Great-Britain; a larger Territory than ever was ſubject to the Roman Empire. The prodigious March of Amherſt, on this Occaſion, can be compared only to that of Jenghiz Can, or Tamerlane, who over-ran all Aſia with their Tartars.

In Europe the Operations of War were aſtoniſhing, and the great Efforts of the King of Pruſſia ſecured his Safety beyond all human Expectation. Almoſt the whole Power of the Continent was united againſt him. The King of Great-Britain, his only Ally, ſeemed inclined to forſake him. In this terrible Situation he relied on his natural Subjects, and ſtill adhered

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to his Fortitude. Yet he expoſtulated warmly, and his Expoſtulations at laſt ſucceeded.

The French Forces and thoſe of the Imperialiſts had made a ſucceſsful Campaign in the Summer; yet ſeemed determined that the Rigour of the Winter ſhould not interrupt their Proceedings. In the Depth of it, they laid Siege to Leipſic, and were confident of carrying that important City. This greatly alarmed his Pruſſian Majeſty. He contrived his Meaſures ſo artfully, as to appear before the Place, when he was leaſt expected. Vanquiſhed as he was, the Terror of his Arms raiſed the Siege. The French Army, though greatly ſuperior in Numbers, roſe, and retreated with Precipitation.

His Pruſſian Majeſty, not ſatisfied with having raiſed the Siege of Leipſic, followed the French Army, whoſe Fears, he imagined, would befriend him. He came up with them near a little Village, called Roſbach. An Action came on, and he obtained one of the moſt ſignal Victories recorded in Hiſtory. Had not the Night ſaved them, their whole Army had been devoted to Deſtruction.

In another Part of the Empire the Auſtrians were again victorious, and took the Prince of Bevern, the King of Pruſſia's Generaliſſimo, Priſoner. The King himſelf, in the Depth of Winter, made a March of two hundred Miles, and engaged the Enemy in the Neighbourhood of Breſlau, the Capital of Sileſia. He was much inferior in Strength, but his Forces were diſ-

diſpoſed with ſuch admirable Judgment, that he gained a complete Victory, in which he took fifteen thouſand Priſoners. Breſlau itſelf, after the Battle, ſurrendered to the Conqueror, though it had a Garriſon of ten thouſand Men. Theſe Succeſſes diſheartened his Enemies, and raiſed the Spirit of his Friends.

The French Troops were guilty of great Inſolence and Rapacity in the Electorate of Hanover. The People there were loud in their Complaints, and the French on the other Hand complained of their not ſtrictly obſerving the Neutrality agreed upon. Theſe Murmurings on both Sides quickly broke out into open Violence. The Hanoverians, incenſed with their Injuries, took up Arms again, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic. They begin to ſkirmiſh with Succeſs, and at laſt become ſo formidable, that they drive the Enemy entirely out of the Electorate.

The magnanimous King of Pruſſia now begins to fight with his Enemies upon more equal Terms. He attacks them every where, is attended for the moſt Part with remarkable Succeſs, and rarely meets with any conſiderable Diſadvantage. He carries on the Campaign throughout the Winter, eſcapes many Dangers, is exhauſted by no Fatigues, nor terrified by any Numbers.

England is ſo happily ſituated, that ſhe has little Need to concern herſelf with the Diſturbances of the Continent. Yet the People

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in general at this Time ſeemed in a Diſpoſition to encourage and aſſiſt the German Subjects of their King.

At the Meeting of the Parliament, the Reaſonableſs of engaging in the War upon the Continent was taken into Conſideration, and admitted. Liberal Supplies were granted, to enable the Army, now collected in the King's Hanoverian Dominions, to act with Vigour, in Conjunction with the King of Pruſſia. Supplies were alſo granted to his Pruſſian Majeſty.

In the Beginning of June 1758, Prince Ferdinand paſſed the Rhine in Purſuit of the French Army, which was now become rather the Object of Contempt or Compaſſion than of Terror. Tho' fifty thouſand ſtrong, they retreated before him as far as Nuys; but after ſome Conſultation, advanced towards Crevelt, near the Hanoverian Army.

A moſt deſperate Battle is fought at Crevelt, where the French are defeated; but by the Help of their Cavalry they make a tolerable Retreat to Nuys. The Count de Giſors, eldeſt Son to the Marſhal Count de Belleiſle, and the Glory of the French Nobility, was here killed in the 25th Year of his Age.

The French Army on the Rhine, under the Prince de Soubiſe, being ſtrongly reinforced, defeats the Heſſians on the 23d of July. By this Victory the French again became poſſeſſed of the Weſer.

A Spi-

A Spirit of Enterprize now ſeems to animate all Ranks of People. A Body of Britiſh Forces is ſent into Germany, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough, to aſſiſt Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwic and the Hanoverians; and who afterwards behave with great Bravery.

The French General Chevert makes an unſucceſsful Attempt upon Imhoff the Hanoverian General. After which, Imhoff paſſes the Rhine, and joins the Britiſh Troops under the Duke of Marlborough.

Prince Ferdinand reduces the important City of Duſſeldorp, and ſecures his Paſſage over the Rhine, by which his Forces multiply.

Wachtendonck, poſſeſſed by the French, is attacked with amazing Intrepidity by the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic. He plunged into the River, and, being ſeconded by his Grenadiers, drove the French from the Poſt. By this the latter are ſo much daunted, that Prince Ferdinand, without Loſs, paſſes the Rhine on the 9th and 10th of Auguſt at Griethuyſter.

The Engliſh Fleet in the mean Time invades France, and burns the French Shipping at St. Malo's. It then moves towards Cherburgh, but is obliged by the Weather to return Home.

On the 1ſt of Auguſt the Fleet under Commodore Howe, with the Tranſports, again ſet Sail for Cherburgh. They land with little Oppoſition from the French, and enter the Town. Immenſe Sums had there been laid out upon the Fortifications, and the Harbour was one of the

ſtrong-

ſtrongeſt in Europe. The Work of all this Labour and Expence was now totally deſtroyed by the Engliſh, who found more Difficulty in demoliſhing than in conquering the Place. All the Ships in the Harbour were burnt, and a Contribution raiſed upon the Town.

On the 16th of Auguſt the Britiſh Fleet and Army, having remained in France unmoleſted for ten Days, ſet ſail from Cherburgh, and carry off all the Braſs Cannon and Mortars taken there.

The Engliſh Troops land again in the Bay of St. Lunar, in the Neighbourhood of St. Malo, but find it impracticable to make any Impreſſion upon the Place. While the Troops were aſhore, the Commodore found himſelf obliged, from the Danger of the Coaſt, to move up to the Bay of St. Cas, about three Leagues to the Weſtward; while the Army marched over Land for the ſame Place, where they all embarked, except the laſt Diviſion, conſiſting of the Grenadiers of the Army, and the firſt Regiment of Guards. Theſe were attacked by the Duke d' Aguillon, Governor of Brittany, at the Head of twelve Battalions, and ſix Squadrons of Regulars, beſides two Regiments of Militia, againſt whom though they made a moſt gallant Reſiſtance, about ſix hundred of them were killed, and four hundred taken Priſoners, not being able to reach the Boats.

The Engliſh had already made themſelves Maſters of Senegal and Goree, in Africa; Places thought inacceſſible to the Britiſh Arms, and be-

before entirely in the Poſſeſſion of the French. And tho' they had now loſt Minorca, yet they remained victorious in the Mediterranean, and continued to ruin the French Marine.

Towards the End of this Year, a Squadron of nine Ships of the Line, with ſixty Tranſports, containing ſix Regiments of Foot, was fitting out for the Conqueſt of Martinico. But the Conqueſt of that Iſland was judged, after a ſlight Attempt, to be impracticable. But they atchieved the more important Reduction of Guadaloupe, which was followed by that of all the French Leeward Iſlands.

In Germany the French perfidiouſly ſeized Frankfort, which ſecured to them the Courſe of the Rhine and Maine, and gave them other important Advantages. Prince Ferdinand drew out his Troops to diſlodge them, but was repulſed and obliged to retreat.

The French ſurprize Ritberg, blockade Lipſtadt, and take Minden by Aſſault, with a Garriſon of fifteen hundred Men, who are made Priſoners. Immenſe Magazines at the ſame Time fall into their Hands. And on the 25th of July D' Armentiers, one of their Generals, took Munſter, with a Garriſon of four thouſand Men.

All Europe now looked upon Hanover as loſt; and the moſt valuable Effects and Papers in the Elector's Palaces were tranſported to Stade.

On the 28th of July the Hereditary Prince was detached with ſix thouſand Men to cut off the Enemy's Communication with Paderborn. And

on

on the 29th Prince Ferdinand advanced from his Camp on the Weſer, leaving a Body of Troops under Wangenheim on the Borders of that River.

The next Day was fought the Battle of Minden, as glorious to the Engliſh as thoſe of Creſſy and Agincourt had been to their Anceſtors. The Centre of the French was intirely compoſed of Horſe, who attacked ſix Engliſh Regiments, ſupported by two Battalions of Hanoverian Guards. Theſe ſuſtained the whole Shock of the Battle, and, to the Amazement of the German General himſelf, obtained a complete Victory. The French loſt ſeven thouſand Men, and the Engliſh twelve hundred.

The Duke de Briſac was intirely routed at the ſame Time by the Hereditary Prince, and Minden ſurrendered preſently after.

Marpurgh ſurrenders, with a Garriſon of between eight and nine hundred Men.

The French are greatly diſappointed in their Views by Sea this Year. Thurot, a marine Freebooter, with three Ships and a conſiderable Body of Land Forces, landed in Ireland, and alarmed the People of Carrickfergus. Putting to Sea again, he was met by three Britiſh Frigates, of a Force inferior to his own, and after a ſevere Encounter he was killed, and his Ships led in Triumph by the Engliſh Commanders to the Iſle of Man.

A grand Fleet is intended to invade England under Marſhal Conflans, and the Duke D'Aguil-

lon; but the Fleet is ruined by Admiral Hawke on the 20th of November.

The French King retrences the Expences of his Houſe to thoſe of a private Gentleman. He converts his Plate into Money, and invites all his Subjects, as they valued the Safety of their Country, to do the ſame.

In the Year 1760 large Supplies were ſent over to reinforce the Army under Prince Ferdinand. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic drove the French out of Fulda, and laid it under Contribution.

Broglio, the French Commander, takes Marpurgh and Dillenburgh, and joins the ſeparate Army commanded by St. Germain; both Bodies amounting to 130,000 Men.

The Hereditary Prince, not knowing of this Junction, and thinking that he had not more than ten or twelve thouſand Men to deal with, attacks the Whole, is defeated and wounded, but carried off by the Britiſh Cavalry.

He repairs this Miſcarriage, by ſurpriſing and defeating Glaubitz, a French General, at Ermſdorf. On this Occaſion he takes 177 Officers and 2482 private Men Priſoners.

Prince Ferdinand defeats the French under the Chevalier de Muy at Warburgh.

The French Army make themſelves Maſters of Heſſe. While Prince Ferdinand ſurpriſes the Town of Zicrenburgh, where two thouſand French lay; but is unable to keep the Place.

The

The Hereditary Prince, with incredible Expedition, marches with twenty Battalions and ten Squadrons to the Rhine, which he paſſes, takes Cleves, and beſieges Weſel. After which attempting to ſurprize the French at Campen, he is defeated with conſiderable Loſs, and obliged to repaſs the Rhine.

On the 25th of October, King George II. was found by his domeſtic Servants expiring in his Chamber. He had riſen at his uſual Hour, and obſerving that the Weather was fine, ſaid that he would walk out. A few Minutes after this being left alone, he was heard to fall down upon the Floor. He was lifted up by his Attendants, who ran in haſtily, into Bed, and expired ſoon after. He died in the 33d Year of his Reign, and the 77th of his Age.

George III. Grandſon of George II. and eldeſt Son of the late Frederic Prince of Wales, ſucceeded to the Throne, and was proclaimed King on the Day after the Death of his Grandfather. He was born June 4, 1738, and was married on the 8th of September, 1761, to his Queen Charlotte, Princeſs of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and they were ſolemnly crowned together on the 22d of the ſame Month.

The War was thus carried on betwixt France and England, in Germany, when Augſburgh was pitched upon by both Parties as a proper Place to negotiate a Peace in; and with Reſpect to the Diſputes in America, Mr. Buſſey was named by the French Court to repair to

London, as Mr. Stanley was by the Engliſh to treat at Paris.

The former of theſe offers a Memorial to the Britiſh Miniſter, importing that the King of Spain apprehended a new War, unleſs the Britiſh Court would make Satisfaction to Spain for Ships taken under Spaniſh Colours; permit the Claim of Spain to a Share in the Newfoundland Fiſhery; and deſtroy the Engliſh Fortifications in the Bay of Honduras. This puts an End to the Negotiation.

The French and Spaniſh Courts enter into a Family Compact, in which the Two Sicilies are included; the moſt extraordinary Treaty, which this Age can produce; it being a Conſolidation of the Rights and Intereſts of the two Crowns and their Subjects in all Reſpects, but thoſe relating to the Spaniſh American Commerce.

Mr. Pitt, the Britiſh Miniſter, gains Intelligence of the Family Compact, and makes ſtrong Remonſtrances at the Council-Board for an immediate Declaration of War againſt Spain, which are not reliſhed. On this Mr. Pitt reſigns.

The Flota arrives in the Bay of Cadiz, and the Spaniards reſolve upon a War with England.

In the Beginning of the Year 1761, the French are manifeſtly ſuperior to the Allies in Germany, and threaten to incloſe them. Yet, on the 9th of February, Prince Ferdinand aſſembled his Army, and penetrated by three Quarters into Heſſe and Thuringia.

This

This amazing Attempt threw the French into ſuch Conſternation, that they fled on all Sides, leaving Gottingen and Caſſel behind them, where they had a large Body of Men.

Prince Ferdinand takes Fritzlar by Capitulation, and the Marquis of Granby reduces all the Forts and Caſtles in the Neighbourhood; and the French Magazines fall into the Hands of the Allies.

Caſſel is beſieged by the Allies: But Broglio, collecting his Strength and attacking the Hereditary Prince near Grunberg, routs the advanced Part of the Allied Army, conſiſting of Heſſians, Hanoverians, and Brunſwickers, and takes two Thouſand Priſoners. On this, the Siege of Caſſel is abandoned.

The Engliſh invade the ſtrong Iſland of Belleiſle; and Palais, the principal Place, ſurrenders by Capitulation on the 7th of June.

December 10th, Orders were iſſued by the King of Spain, to the Governors of his Seaport Towns, to detain all the Engliſh Ships there.

All further Attemps for an Accommodation being found ineffectual, the Earl of Briſtol, the Britiſh Ambaſſador, quits Madrid on the 17th of December.

January 2, 1762, his Britannic Majeſty's Proclamation of War againſt Spain is publiſhed in London. And the King of Spain proclaims War againſt England on the 16th of the ſame Month.

The French and Spaniards inſiſt upon the King of Portugal's taking Part in the War againſt England. He declines the Invitation, and vindicates his Alliance with England.

The Spaniſh Army marches towards the Frontiers of Portugal, and all Commerce between the two Kingdoms is prohibited. And War is declared by the King of Spain againſt that Kingdom on the 15th of June.

Many Engliſh Officers repair to the Aſſiſtance of the King of Portugal, and are followed by large Supplies of Troops, Artillery, Arms, Proviſions and Money.

The Spaniards enter Portugal, take Poſſeſſion of Miranda, Braganza, and Moncorvo, and become Maſters of a great Part of the River Douro. They afterwards poſſeſs Chaves, and open a Paſſage to Oporto. They attempt to croſs the Douro, but are repulſed. Another Diviſion of the Spaniſh Army enters the Province of Beira. They beſiege Almeyda, which capitulates on the 25th of Auguſt.

A ſmall Army of Engliſh and Portugueſe take the Field. Count la Lippe is ſent over to command them. Brigadier Burgoyne ſurprizes Valenca d'Alcantara in Spain, and deſtroys one of their beſt Regiments there. A Serjeant and ſix Men only, engaged a Spaniſh Subaltern with 25 Dragoons, unbroken, kill ſix of the Men, and bring in the reſt Priſoners, with every Horſe of the Party. Soon after Brigadier Burgoyne and Colonel Lee ſurprize the Spaniſh Camp at Villa

Villa Vehla: And the Spaniards are obliged to leave Portugal, and take Winter Quarters in their own Country.

On the 12th of Auguſt, his Royal Highneſs, George-Auguſtus-Frederic, Prince of Wales, was born.

The Engliſh take Martinico in the Weſt-Indies from the French, and the Havannah in the Iſland of Cuba from the Spaniards. This induces both thoſe Powers to think of Peace: For which a Negotiation is ſet on Foot.

On the 15th of July, Prince Ferdinand defeated the French Army at Kirch Denkern with the Loſs, in killed, wounded, and Priſoners, of five thouſand Men.

Prince Xavier of Saxony bombards and takes Wolfenbuttle, and drives the reigning Prince of Brunſwic to Hamburgh. He beſieges Brunſwic, but is driven out of his Entrenchments by the Hereditary Prince, and forced to abandon Wolfenbuttle with great Loſs.

The French under Soubiſe plunder Oſnaburgh and reduce Embden; but are driven out again by the Boors of the Country.

Prince Ferdinand attacks the French in their Camp at Græbenſtein. And the French Army is ſaved from utter Ruin by Stainville, one of their Generals, who ſacrificed a fine Body of Infantry under his Command, that he might favour the Retreat of their Cavalry.

In the mean Time the War had been carried on by Sea with great Warmth and Activity.

Our

Our Admirals were always victorious, and the Ocean ſwarmed with Privateers. An Effort of more deſperate Courage was never exerted, than that of Captain William Death, Commander of the Terrible Privateer. He had taken a rich Prize, and was returning Home in Triumph, when he fell in with the Vengeance Privateer of St. Malo, much his Superior in Strength. He loſt his Prize, and it was turned againſt him. Yet he ſtill maintained a moſt furious Engagement. The French Commander and his Second were killed, with two thirds of their Company. But the Slaughter was ſo great on board the Terrible, that when the French entered, they found but ſixteen remaining, out of two hundred Men, and the Ship itſelf was ſo ſhattered, as ſcarcely to be kept above Water.

The Empreſs Queen now made Peace with the King of Pruſſia, who conſented to have the Arch-Duke Joſeph choſen King of the Romans. And the Negotiators on all Sides having adjuſted the Points in Diſpute between Great-Britain and Portugal on the one Side, and France and Spain on the other, a Definitive Treaty was ſigned at Paris on the 10th of February 1763; by which Peace was once more reſtored to Europe.

THE

THE HISTORY OF THE Preſent State of ENGLAND.

Its Situation.

SOUTH-BRITAIN, that is, properly ſpeaking, ENGLAND and WALES, is ſituate in the Atlantic Ocean, between two Degrees Eaſt, and ſix Degrees odd Minutes Weſtern Longitude, and between 49 Degrees 55 Minutes, and 55 Degrees 55 Minutes North Latitude; and being of a Triangular Figure, is bounded by Scotland on the North; the German Sea, which ſeparates it from Germany and the Netherlands, on the Eaſt; by the Engliſh Channel, which divides it from France, on the South; and by St. George's Channel, which ſeparates it from Ireland, on the Weſt. It is 363 Geographical Miles in Length, from North to South; and 300 in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, in the South, but ſcarce 100 broad in the North.

Its Air.] Is much warmer here than in the Netherlands and Germany, tho' under the ſame Parallel; and, unleſs in the Fens and marſhy Grounds, it is for the moſt Part very healthy.

There

There are very few Mountains; the higheſt Hills, however, are in Wales, and in the Weſt and North of England. The reſt of the Country conſiſts of moderate Hills and Valleys, Wood-Lands, Paſture and Meadow Grounds: extenſive Corn Fields, and Plains, which feed numberleſs Flocks of Sheep, Horſes, and other Cattle. Though the largeſt Oxen, Horſes, and Sheep are to be met with in Lincolnſhire and Leiceſterſhire; yet the fineſt Breed of Horſes for Running and Hunting are produced in Yorkſhire. And beſides, there are a great Number Royal Foreſts, Chaces, and Parks, which afford Plenty of Deer and other Game.

Its Soil.] Is either Clay, Gravel, or Sand; the Clays produce excellent Wheat and Beans; the Gravel and Sand, Rye, Barley, Peas, and Oats; and of late Years the light Lands have been improved, and rendered as valuable as the Clays, by ſowing them with Turnips, Clover, Cinque-Foin, &c. but more particularly in wet Years; a wet Seaſon, however, by no Means agrees with the Clay. In ſuch Years, for the moſt Part, there is a great Scarcity of Wheat; but then, to compenſate for that Deficiency, there is Plenty of Paſture, and other Grain.

Its Trees.] The Timber that grows in England is Oak, Aſh, Elm, Beach, and Horn Beam. The Walnut-Tree is peculiarly uſed in Cabinets, and other Curioſities of the like Nature. But beſides theſe, there are a great Number of other Trees, which, tho' they do not fall, indeed, under the

the Denomination of Timber, ſerve for Shade, Ornament, and inferior Uſes.

In Kent, there are extenſive Orchards, the Trees whereof produce Abundance of Cherries. In Devonſhire and Herefordſhire likewiſe are vaſt Quantities of Apple-Trees, the Produce whereof makes far better Cyder than any other County whatever can boaſt of.

Its Plantations.] In Kent, as well as Eſſex, are large Plantations of Hops; and in divers other Counties, of Flax and Hemp.

In Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire are large Plantations of Saffron; and in Bedfordſhire there are large Fields of Woad, or Wad, for the Uſe of Dyers.

Its Rivers.] Its principal Rivers are, 1. The Thames. 2. The Medway. 3. The Trent. And, 4. The Severn.

The Thames, on which the two Cities of London and Oxford ſtand, runs generally from Weſt to Eaſt. This River is navigable for Ships as high as London, which is one of the largeſt Ports in the World.

The Medway unites with the Thames near its Mouth, and receives the largeſt Men of War as high as Chatham; where are the fineſt Docks, Yards, and Magazines of Naval Stores, in Europe.

The Trent runs from the South-Weſt to the North-Eaſt acroſs England, and divides it into North and South. When united with other Streams

Streams near its Mouth, it is called the Humber, which diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean.

The Severn riſes from North Wales, and running for the moſt Part South, falls into the Iriſh Sea. On this River ſtand the two Cities of Worceſter and Glouceſter.

Its Contents.] In England and Wales there are 52 Counties, 2 Archbiſhoprics, 24 Biſhoprics, 2 Univerſities, 29 Cities, upwards of 800 Towns, and near 10,000 Pariſhes; in which are about 7,000,000 of People.

There are ſcarce any Manufactures in Europe, which are not brought to great Perfection in England.

Its Conſtitution.] England is a limited Monarchy; the Power of making and altering Laws, and raiſing Taxes, being lodged in the King, Lords, and Commons.

Its Adminiſtration of Juſtice.] This is the Buſineſs of the Courts in Weſtminſter-Hall, viz. the Court of Chancery, the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; the Courts of the reſpective Corporations, the Sheriffs, and other inferior Courts; the laſt Reſort, in all Civil Caſes, being to the Houſe of Peers.

Its Eccleſiaſtical Government.] Is in the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, who adminiſter Juſtice in their reſpective Courts by their Chancellors, Officials, Archdeacons and others Officers.

Of the Convocation.] Whenever a Parliament is called, the King always convokes a national Synod

Synod of the Clergy, to conſider of the State of the Church.

The Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, of the Generality, aſſemble in St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, and from thence adjourn to the Chapter-Houſe, or Weſtminſter.

In this Province there are two Houſes, the Upper and the Lower; the former conſiſts of 22 Biſhops, of whom the Archbiſhop is Preſident; the latter conſiſts of all the Deans, Archdeacons, the Proctors for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the Clergy of each Dioceſe; in all 166.

The Archbiſhop of York may hold a Convocation of his Clergy at the ſame Time; but neither the one nor the other has been ſuffered to enter upon Buſineſs for many Years, tho' they are always regularly ſummoned to meet with every Parliament, being looked upon as an eſſential Part of the Conſtitution.

Of the Parliament.] Every Parliament is ſummoned by the King's Writs to meet fifty Days before they aſſemble. A Writ is directed to every particular Lord, Spiritual and Temporal, commanding him to appear at a certain Time and Place, to treat and adviſe of certain weighty Affairs relating both to Church and State.

Writs alſo are ſent to the Sheriff of every County, to ſummon thoſe who have a Right to vote for Repreſentatives, to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgeſſes for each Borough.

Every Candidate for a County ought to be poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 600l. per Annum; and every Candidate for a City, or Corporation, of 300l. per Annum.

The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper for the Time being, is always Speaker in the Houſe of Peers; but the Commons elect their Speaker, who muſt be approved of by the King.

No Roman Catholic can ſit in either Houſe; nor any Memb r vote, till he has taken the Oaths to the Government.

The ancient State of ENGLAND.

Having thus given our young Readers a tranſient Idea of the preſent State of South-Britain; we ſhall now proceed to give a ſuccinct Account of the ancient State of England, which, in regard to its Conſtitution, was originally a Monarchy, under the primitive Britons; after that, a Province ſubordinate to the Romans; then an Heptarchial Government under the Saxons; then again a Kingdom in Subjection to the Danes; next after them, under the Power and Dominion of the Normans; but at preſent (after all the before-mentioned Revolutions) a Monarchy again under the Engliſh; of all which we ſhall treat, as briefly as poſſible, in their proper Order.

The whole Iſland was anciently called Albion, which ſeems to have been ſoftened from the Word Alpion; becauſe the Word Alp, in ſome of the original Weſtern Languages, generally ſignifies very

very high Lands, or Hills; as this Isle appears to those who approach it from the Continent. It was likewise called Olbion, which, in the Greek Language, signifies happy; but of those Times there is no Certainty in History, more than that it had the Denomination, and was very little known by the rest of the World.

As the Name of Britain, however, excepting that of Albion or Olbion, just before mentioned, has been liable to as many Derivations as the Origin of the Britons; we shall content ourselves (for Brevity's Sake) with the following Extract from Cambden, who has given (in our humble Opinion at least) the best and most natural Derivation of the Term.

"The ancient Britons (says he) painted their "naked Bodies and small Shields with Woad of "an Azure-blue Colour, which by them was "called Brith; on this Account the Inhabitants "received the common Appellation from the "Strangers, who came into the Island to traffic "from the Coast of Gaul, or Germany; to "which the Greeks, by adding the Word Tania, "or Country, formed the Word Brithtania, or "the Country of the painted Men, and the Ro-"mans afterwards called it Britannia."

Here it may be observed, that the Romans were extremely fond of giving their own Terminations to many uncivilized Countries, and of forming easy and pleasant Sounds out of the harshest and most offensive, to such elegant Tongues and Ears as their own.

Their Government.

Their Government, like that of the ancient Gauls, conſiſted of ſeveral ſmall Nations, under divers petty Princes, which ſeem the original Governments of the World, deduced from the natural Force and Right of paternal Dominion; ſuch were the Hords among the Goths, the Clans in Scotland, and the Septs in Ireland: But whether theſe ſmall Britiſh Principalities deſcended by Succeſſion, or were elected according to Merit, is uncertain.

Their Language and Cuſtoms were, for the moſt Part, the ſame with thoſe of the Gauls before the Roman Conqueſts in that Province; but they were intirely governed in their Religion and Law by their Druids, Bards, and Eubates.

Their Druids were held in ſuch high Veneration by the People, that their Authority was almoſt abſolute. No public Affairs were tranſacted without their Approbation; nor could any Malefactor (tho' his Crimes were ever ſo heinous) be put to Death without their Conſent.

Their Bardi, or Bards, were Prieſts of an inferior Order to their Druids; their principal Buſineſs being to celebrate the Praiſes of their Heroes in Verſes and Songs, which were ſet to Muſic, and ſung to their Harps.

Their Eubates were a third Sort of Prieſts, who applied themſelves to the Study of Philoſophy.

Each

Each Order of theſe Prieſts led very ſimple and innocent Lives, and reſided either in Woods, Caverns, or hollow Trees. Their Food conſiſted of Acorns, Berries, or other Maſt; and their Drink was nothing but Water. By this abſtemious Courſe of Life, however, they procured an univerſal Eſteem, not only for their ſuperior Knowledge, but their generous Contempt of all thoſe Enjoyments of Life which all others ſo highly valued, and ſo induſtriouſly purſued.

The moſt remarkable TENETS of their DRUIDS.

1. Every Thing derives its Origin from Heaven.
2. Great Care is to be taken in the Education of Children.
3. Souls are immortal.
4. The Souls of Men after Death go into other Bodies.
5. If ever the World ſhould happen to be deſtroyed, it will be by either Fire or Water.
6. All Commerce with Strangers ſhould be prohibited.
7. He who comes laſt to the Aſſembly of the States ought to be puniſhed with Death.
8. Children ſhould be brought up apart from their Parents, till they are fourteen Years of Age.
9. There is another World; and they who kill themſelves to accompany their Friends thither, will live with them there.

 10. All

10. All Maſters of Families are Kings in their own Houſes; and have a Power of Life and Death over their Wives, Children, and Slaves.

Their ANCIENT STATES.

The Britons, or Inhabitants of what is now called England and Wales, conſiſted of the following ancient States, and comprehended the ſeveral Counties here-under particularly mentioned, viz.

States.	Counties.
1. *Danmonii*,	*Cornwall* and *Devon*.
2. *Durotriges*,	*Dorſet*.
3. *Belgæ*,	*Somerſet*, *Wilts*, and the North Part of *Hants*.
4. *Attrebatii*,	*Berks*.
5. *Regni*,	*Surry*, *Suſſex*, and the South Part of *Hants*.
6. *Cantii*,	*Kent*,
7. *Trinobantes*,	*Middleſex* and *Eſſex*.
8. *Iceni*,	*Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*.
9. *Catieuchlani*,	*Bucks* and *Bedford*.
10. *Dobuni*,	*Glouceſter* and *Oxford*.
11. *Silures*.	*Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Radnor*, *Brecon*, and *Glamorgan*.
12. *Diametæ*	*Carmarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*.
13. *Ordovices*,	*Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, *Montgomery*, & *Carnarvon*.
14. *Cornavii*,	

14. *Cornavii*, { *Cheſter*, *Salop*, *Stafford*, *Warwick*, and *Worceſter*.
15. *Coritani*, { *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, *Derby*, *Leiceſter*, *Rutland*, and *Northampton*.
16. *Brigantes*, { *York*, *Lancaſter*, *Weſtmoreland*, *Cumberland*, and *Durham*.
17. *Ottadini*, *Northumberland*.

Their general CHARACTER.

They were a great and glorious People, fond of Liberty and Property; but peculiarly remarkable for their rigid Virtue, and their Readineſs to die, with Pleaſure, for the Good of their Country. They long lived in a perfect State of Peace and Tranquility, 'till the Year of the World 3950, at which Time its Monarchy, by the boundleſs Envy and Ambition of Julius Cæſar, (when Rome was in the Meridian of all her Glory) was totally ſubverted, and Britannia became a Province, ſubordinate to the Romans.

The ROMAN GOVERNMENT.

Cæſar, at his firſt landing on the Iſland, found it not under a Monarchy, but divided into divers Provinces, or petty Kingdoms.

Soon after having defeated Caſſibelan, and taken ſeveral Britiſh Provinces, he left the Iſland, and none of his Subjects returned for 90 Years and upwards.

However,

However, in the Year of our Lord 42, Claudius Cæſar, the 5th Emperor of Rome, ſent his General Plautius, with great Force, into Britain, and following him ſoon after in Perſon, ſubdued a great Part of the Iſland; by which Means he procured the Title of Britannicus.

In the Year 50, London is ſuppoſed to be built by the Romans.

In this Year, Oſtorius, the Roman General, defeated Caractacus, the Chief of the Britiſh Princes, and having taken him Priſoner, carried him into Rome.

The Chriſtian Religion, about this Time, was firſt planted in Britain.

In the Year 61, the Britons, under the Conduct of Boadicea, a Britiſh Queen, deſtroyed 70,000 Romans.

The next Year, Suetonius, the Roman General, defeated the Britons, and killed 80,000 of them upon the Spot; whereupon Boadicea poiſoned herſelf.

In the Year 63, the Goſpel was firſt preached in Britain by Joſeph of Arimathea, and eleven of St. Philip's Diſciples.

The PERSECUTIONS againſt the CHRISTIANS conſequent thereupon.

1. The firſt Perſecution was begun by Nero, ſoon after he had burnt the City of Rome, which was in the Year 65.

2. The

2. The ſecond, by Flavius Domitian, in the Year 83.
3. The third, by Ulpius Trajan, in the Year 111.
4. In the Year 162, the fourth was raiſed by Marcus Aurelius Antonivus, and his Aſſociate Lucius Verus.
5. The fifth was begun by Septimius Severus, in the Year 193.
6. In 235, the ſixth was raiſed by Mamimus.
7. Trajanus began the ſeventh in the Year 253.
8. In 255, the eighth was raiſed by Valerianus.
9. Valerianus Aurelianus began the ninth in the Year 272. And,
10. Diocleſian and Maximianus carried on the tenth with the utmoſt Severity.

After the Romans, however, had been in the Poſſeſſion of Britain for near 500 Years, they left it to its ancient Inhabitants again, who being in that Time ſunk in the loweſt State of Degeneracy, were ſoon after invaded by the Scots and the Picts; and trembling at the approaching Storm, they were prevailed on by Vortigern, their chief Monarch, about the Year 447, to ſend a Deputation to the Saxons, who were the only Perſons (as he inſinuated) capable of giving them that Aid and Aſſiſtance, which the unhappy Situation of their Affairs immediately required. This plauſible Pretence of that Prince ſucceeded, and one and all concurred in his Opinion; and by that Reſolution which they then took thereupon, they

they brought on the total Deſtruction of their Country.

Ambaſſadors from the Britons were accordingly ſent to Witigiſel, the then Saxon General, who immediately ſummoned an Aſſembly to hear what the Britons had to propoſe. The latter (like Men in abſolute Deſpair) offered to ſubmit to any Terms that their ſaid Aſſembly ſhould think proper, provided they did but protect and ſtand by them ſo far in their preſſing Neceſſities, as to enable them to drive their Enemies out of their Country. The Propoſal was approved of, and the Negotiation accordingly concluded.

The Terms were, that the Saxons ſhould ſend 9000 Men into Britain, who were to be put into Poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Thanet, and to be paid and maintained likewiſe at the Expence of the Britons.

Hengiſt and Horſa, both Sons of the Saxon General Wittigiſel, who were brave and reſolute Men, fit for, and fond of ſuch an Expedition, were appointed in the Year 450, to command the Saxon Troops intended for the Relief of Britain.

Tho' theſe two Heroes arrived at Ebbesfleet, in the Iſland of Thanet, with 1500 Men only, inſtead of 9000; yet they were received with the utmoſt Reſpect by Vortigern, who put them immediately, according to Promiſe, in full Poſſeſſion of that Iſland.

As the Picts and Scots, at that Time, were advancing their Forces againſt the Britons, Hengiſt joined

joined Vortigern, and inſpiring the Britiſh Troops with new Courage, a Battle was fought near Stamford in Lincolnſhire, wherein the Picts and Scots were ſo abſolutely defeated, that they were obliged to abandon their Conqueſt, and retire into their own Country.

Hengiſt, ever attentive to enlarge his Dominions, had a beautiful Daughter, named Rowena, with whom Vortigern fell deeply in Love, and demanded her in Marriage of her Father, who refuſed his Conſent, unleſs the amorous Briton would put him in Poſſeſſion of the whole County of Kent. The Terms were readily accepted, and the Match concluded. In ſhort, this love-ſick Paſſion, this ſeemingly trivial Circumſtance, occaſioned the greateſt Revolution that ever had been felt in Britain.

The Saxon Heptarchy.

We ſhall now take a tranſient View of the Saxon Heptarchy, conſequent thereupon.

I. The Kingdom of Kent.

The firſt was the Kingdom of Kent, founded by Hengiſt in 455, and contained only that County; being inhabited by the Jutes. It continued 368 Years, and ended in 823, having been governed by ten of its own Kings, and ſeven doubtful or foreign Princes; of whom four were Pagans, and three Chriſtians. Its principal Places were

were Canterbury, Dover, Rocheſter, Sandwich, Deal, Folkſtone, and Reculver.

II. The Kingdom of the South Saxons.

The ſecond was the Kingdom of the South Saxons, founded by Ella in 491, and contained the Counties of Suſſex and Surry, whoſe principal City was Chicheſter. It continued about 109 Years, and ended about the Year 600; having only five Monarchs, of whom two were Pagans, and three Chriſtians: It was moſtly under the Power of the Kings of Kent, and the Weſt Saxons.

III. The Kingdom of the Weſt Saxons.

The third was the Kingdom of the Weſt Saxons, founded by Cerdic in 519; and contained Cornwall, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, and Hampſhire, with the Iſle of Wight, and Berkſhire, tho' the Remains of the Britons likewiſe inhabited Cornwall: The principal Places were Wincheſter, Southampton, Portſmouth, Saliſbury, Dorcheſter, Sherborne, and Exeter: It continued till the Norman Conqueſt, being 547 Years, and ended in 1066; having been governed by 17 Monarchs during the Heptarchy, of whom five were Pagans, and 12 Chriſtians: The laſt of whom was Egbert, who in 829 became ſole Monarch of England.

IV. The

IV. The Kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons.

The fourth was the Kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons, and contained Middleſex, Eſſex, and Part of Hertfordſhire; where the principal Places were London and Colcheſter: It was founded in 527, by Erkenwin, and continued 220 Years, ending in 747; having been governed by 12 Monarchs, of whom two were Pagans, and the reſt Chriſtians.

V. The Kingdom of Northumberland.

The fifth was the Kingdom of Northumberland, founded by Ina in 547, and contained Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, Durham, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Northumberland, and Part of Scotland as far as Edinburgh Frith; the principal Places being York, Durham, Carliſle, Hexham, and Lancaſter: It continued 245 Years, and ended in 792; having been governed by 20 Princes, of whom four were Pagans, and the reſt Chriſtians, whoſe Subjects were Angles, and called the Northumbrian Angles.

VI. The Kingdom of the Eaſt Angles.

The ſixth was the Kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, which contained Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire, with the Iſle of Ely; where the principal Places were Norwich, Thetford, Ely,

and Cambridge. It was founded by Uffa in 575, and continued 218 Years, ending in 792, when it was united to the Kingdom of the Mercians.

VII. The Kingdom of the Mercians.

The ſeventh and laſt, was the Kingdom of the Mercians, or the Middle Angles, founded by Cridda in 582; and contained Glouceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Part of Berkſhire, Oxfordſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Cheſhire; the principal Places being Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, Leiceſter, Coventry, Litchfield, Northampton, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Derby, Cheſter, Shrewſbury, Stafford, Oxford, and Briſtol: It continued 292 Years, and ended in 874; having been governed by eighteen Monarchs, of whom four were Pagans, and the reſt Chriſtians.

Egbert the Great, firſt King of England.

In the Year 829, Egbert, the 17th King of the Weſt Saxons, became ſole Monarch of all the ſeven Kingdoms, and was crowned at Wincheſter in Hampſhire, by the unanimous Conſent both of the Clergy and Laity, King of Britain; and immediately afterwards, a Proclamation was publiſhed; whereby it was ordered, that no future

Diſtinc-

Diſtinctions ſhould be kept up among the Saxon Kingdoms; but that they ſhould all paſs under the common Name of England.

Tho' Egbert was a wiſe and fortunate Prince, and tho' the Engliſh were a brave and numerous People, after the Expulſion of the Picts and Scots; yet no ſooner was he well eſtabliſhed on the Throne, but this Iſland was expoſed to new Invaſions.

In 832, the Danes, having made two Deſcents before, landed a third Time with great Force at the Iſle of Shippey in Kent; and in ſome few Months afterwards at Charmouth, in Dorſetſhire, with 18,000 Men.

In 835, they landed again in Cornwall; but Egbert was then prepared for them, and gave them a total Defeat. They renewed their Depredations, however, in 836, but were again repulſed. Soon after which, this Prince having reigned King of the Weſt Saxons 36 Years, and ſole Monarch of England upwards of eight, died as great as he lived, and was buried at Wincheſter, where he was crowned. He was the Father, in ſhort, of the Engliſh Monarchy, and therefore juſtly entitled to the Name of Egbert the Great.

Ethelwulf, the ſecond King of England.

Ethelwulf, the only Son of Egbert, ſucceeded his Father in 836. Till he became a King, he had been only a Prieſt; or, at moſt, only Biſhop

of Wincheſter. He obtained, however, a Diſpenſation from Pope Gregory IV. and aſſumed a ſecular Life.

In the firſt Year of his Reign, the Danes landed at Southampton in Hampſhire; but were routed with great Slaughter. In 837, however, they made a ſecond Deſcent upon Portland in Dorſetſhire, and ſucceeded in their Attempt.

In 838 they made another Deſcent about Romney in Kent, with ſuch Succeſs, and ſuch great Slaughter, that they over-ran the Country.

In ſhort, they made freſh Viſits for ſeveral Years afterwards ſucceſſively, for the Sake of Plunder only, without the leaſt Intention of making a Settlement in the Kingdom.

Ethelwulf, however, in 852, aſſembling a numerous Army, with the Aſſiſtance of his Brother Athelſtan, met them at Okely in Surry; and there, after a deſperate Engagement, proved ſo victorious, that the Slaughter of their Enemies was almoſt incredible.

In 855, Ethelwulf went to Rome, in order to pay a Viſit to the Pope, in Perſon; and, on receiving his Benediction, he not only gratified the Vanity of the Papal See by his Devotion, but ſatisfied likewiſe its moſt avaricious Expectations, by his Royal Bounty.

In 857, after having reigned one and twenty Years, he divided his Kingdom between his two eldeſt Sons, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and ſoon after died, and was buried at Wincheſter aforeſaid.

III. Ethel-

III. Ethelbald and Ethelbert, joint Kings of England.

Ethelbald, whoſe Reign was but ſhort, and no ways remarkable, died in 860, and was buried at Sherborne in Dorſetſhire.

Ethelbert, the fourth King of England.

Though Ethelbert bore an excellent Character, yet he was no Favourite of Fortune, for from his Coronation in 860, to his Death in 866, he had one continued Conflict with the Danes He was interred at Sherborne before mentioned, near the Remains of his Brother.

Ethelred, the fifth King of England.

In 866, Ethelred, the third Son of Ethelwulf, ſucceeded to the Crown; in whoſe Reign the Danes committed great Ravages throughout the Kingdom.

Notwithſtanding, in 868, a great Famine and Plague happened in England; yet thoſe mercileſs and Blood thirſty Pagans, the Danes, in 869, through their Averſion to Chriſtianity, ſet Fire to the religious Houſes in the City of York, murdered the Monks, raviſhed the Nuns, and made a Sacrifice of Edmund, titular King of the Eaſt Angles, by firſt ſhooting his Body full of Arrows, and afterwards by cutting off his Head. He was

ſoon after interred at St. Edmundſbury, in the County of Suffolk, from whom it has ever ſince been diſtinguiſhed by that Name, as the Manner of that Prince's Death entitled him to the Honour of Martyrdom.

Ethelred, after having reigned ſix Years, was buried at Winbourn, in the County of Dorſet.

Alfred the Great, ſixth King of England.

In the Year 872, Alfred the Great (the fourth Son of Ethelwulf) ſucceeded his Brother Edward, whoſe moral Virtues endeared him ſo far to his Subjects, that they honoured him with the Appellation of the Father of the Engliſh Conſtitution. He was crowned at Wincheſter aforeſaid.

In the Year 878, the Danes ſettled themſelves in divers Parts of England, with whom Alfred fought divers Battles with various Succeſs; but at length gave them a total Overthrow at Eddington, in Somerſetſhire, and not only obliged their Leader Guthrun, the Chiefs of their Army, and the main Body of their People, to be baptized, but afterwards to retire out of the Kingdom.

This illuſtrious Prince, in 882, rebuilt the City of London, which had been burnt and deſtroyed by the Danes in 839.

As he was an excellent Scholar himſelf, he founded, or at leaſt greatly augmented, the Univerſity of Oxford.

In 893, the Danes with 300 Sail of Ships, under one Haſtings, invaded England again, but were

were defeated by Alfred's Army at Farnham, in Surry.

In 987, a Plague happened, and raged throughout the Land for three Years ſucceſſively.

In the Year 900, Alfred died of a Contraction of the Nerves, after he had lived 51 Years, and reigned 29.

Edward the Elder, ſeventh King of England.

Upon his Deceaſe, Edward the Elder (ſo called to diſtinguiſh him from Edward the Martyr, and Edward the Confeſſor) ſucceeded his Father, and was crowned at Kingſton upon Thames, in the County of Surry.

This Prince was a brave Warrior, and though invaded by the Danes, in the Year 905, he defeated them in Kent.

In the Year 911, he improved the Univerſity of Cambridge, much after the ſame Manner as Alfred his Father had augmented Oxford.

In 921, he was in the Height of his Glory, all the Princes in Britain, of whatever Denomination, whether Scotch, Danes, or Welſh, either ſubmitting to him Allegiance, or courting his Favour.

He died in the 24th Year of his Reign, at Farringdon in Berkſhire, and was buried at Wincheſter.

Tho' he had three Wives, and ſeveral Children, yet Athelſtan, his Son, by one Egwinna, a Shep-

a Shepherd's Daughter only, ſucceeded him in his Kingdom.

Athelſtan, eighth King of England.

He was crowned in the 13th Year of his Age at Kingſton upon Thames, in the Year 924.

In the Year 938, he defeated both the Danes and Scots, and made the Princes of Wales pay him a Tribute of 20 Pounds of Gold, 300 Pounds of Silver, and 25,000 Head of Cattle, with a large Number of Hawks and Hounds.

The ſame Year, he cauſed the Bible to be tranſlated into the Saxon, which was then the Mother Tongue.

Much about this Time, the renowned Guy Earl of Warwick, is ſaid to have encountered Colebrand, the famous Daniſh Giant, and, after a ſharp Conteſt, to have killed him on the Spot, at Wincheſter.

An Account of the

SOLAR SYSTEM,

Adapted to the

CAPACITIES of CHILDREN.

THE SUN, which is the Fountain of Light and Heat, is placed in the Center of the Univerſe, and the ſeveral Planets, namely, Luna, ☽ (the Moon); Mercury, ☿; Venus, ♀; the Earth, ⊕; Mars, ♂; Jupiter, ♃; and Saturn, ♄; move round him in their ſeveral Orbs, and borrow from him their Light and Influence. On the Surface of the Sun are ſeen certain dark Spots, but what they are is not known. They often change their Place, Number, and Magnitude; and if they are really in the Sun's Body, as to all Appearance they are, we muſt ſuppoſe that he moves round his Axis in about twenty-five Days and ſix Hours, otherwiſe thoſe various Changes and Alterations cannot be accounted for on the Principles of Reaſon and Philoſophy. The daily Motion of the Sun from Eaſt to Weſt is not real; for, as I have obſerved before, the Sun is fixed in the Center, and can have no Motion but upon his own Axis, that is of turning round in the

the ſame Space. This apparent Motion, therefore, from Eaſt to Weſt, muſt ariſe from the true and real Motion of the Earth on which we live, as I ſhall prove by and by. The Body of the Sun is ſo immenſely large, that his Diameter or Thickneſs is computed to be 822,148 Engliſh Miles, and a Million of Times larger than the Globe of our Earth; ſtupendous and amazing Magnitude! which is ſuppoſed to be all Fire, and by whoſe Beams of Light the whole Syſtem of Beings about us is made viſible.

The fixed Stars, which enamel and beſpangle the concave Expanſe, or Canopy of Heaven, by Numbers and Luſtre, make the Night beauteous and delightful, which would otherwiſe be dark and horrible. The UNIVERSE has no determinate Form or Figure at all; for 'tis every Way infinite and unlimited, and is called the MUNDANE SPACE, in which all Worlds have their Place and Being.

The MOON, which is the next Planet, or Body, we are to conſider, is, as to Matter and Form, not unlike our Earth; for her Body is uneven and ſpherical. The bright Portions we ſee in her are the more eminent and illumined Parts of the Land, as Mountains, Iſlands, Promontories, &c. to which we are obliged for the Light that is reflected to us; for the dark Parts, which are ſuppoſed to be Seas, Lakes, Vales, &c. are incapable of reflecting any Light at all. Some of our Philoſophers aſſert that there is an Atmoſphere of Air about her; and, if ſo, then is

ſhe

ſhe ſubject to the Wind, Clouds, Rain, Thunder, Lightening, and other Meteors, as well as the Earth, and of Conſequence may be inhabited by Men and Animals. The Diameter or Thickneſs of the Moon, is about 2175 Engliſh Miles. The Moon revolves round the Earth in about 27 Days, 7 Hours, and 43 Minutes. According to the different Poſition of the Moon in her Orb, with reſpect to the Sun and Earth, ſhe puts on various Aſpects or Phaſes, as new, horned, full, &c. And ſince, at the ſame Diſtance from the Sun, ſhe never appears of a different Face, 'tis evident that ſhe has a diurnal Motion round her own Axis, which is completed in the ſame Time as her periodical Revolution is about the Earth. So that the Lunarians, or People in the Moon, (if there are ſuch) have their Days and Months perpetually of equal Lengths.

The other Planets, i. e. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, all revolve in the ſame Manner about the Sun as the Center of the Syſtem; and in the Order from the Sun as they are here named in the following Figure of the UNIVERSE.

The

The real Motion of them all is from Weſt to Eaſt, though ſometimes they appear to move from Eaſt to Weſt; and at other Times ſeem not to move at all. And from hence they are ſaid to be direct, retrogade, and ſtationary. The Earth, Jupiter, and Saturn, are often eclipſed by the Interpoſition of their reſpective Moons, or Satellites, between the Sun and themſelves; and theſe Eclipſes are ſometimes Partial, ſometimes Total, and ſometimes Central. The Orbit of the Earth

(or

(or the Circle which the Sun ſeems to deſcribe round the Earth) is called the Ecliptic, which is divided into twelve equal Parts, called Signs, and are diſtinguiſhed by the following Names and Marks, viz. Aries, the Ram, ♈; Taurus, the Bull, ♉; Gemini, the Twins, ♊; Cancer, the Crab, ♋; Leo, the Lion, ♌; Virgo, the Virgin, ♍; Libra, the Balance, ♎; Scorpio, the Scorpion, ♏; Sagittarius, the Archer, ♐; Capricornus, the Goat, ♑; Aquarius, the Water, ♒; Piſces, the Fiſh, ♓.

There are many other Things peculiar to the Planets; but as they are not within the Compaſs of my Deſign, I ſhall paſs them over, in order to ſpeak more particularly of the Earth.

Of the EARTH, conſidered as a Planet.

THE Earth, by its Revolution about the Sun in 365 Days, 5 Hours, and 49 Minutes, makes that Space of Time which we call a Year.

The Line which the Center of the Earth deſcribes in its annual Revolution about the Sun, is called the Ecliptic.

The annual Motion of the Earth about the Sun, is in the Order of the Signs of the Zodiac; that is, from Weſt to Eaſt.

Beſides its annual Revolution about the Sun in the Ecliptic, the Earth turns round alſo on its own Axis in 24 Hours.

The turning of the Earth upon its own Axis every 24 Hours, whilſt it moves round the Sun in a Year, we may conceive by the rolling of a Bowl on a Bowling-Green; in which not only the Center of the Bowl hath a progreſſive Motion on the Green, but the Bowl, in going forward, turns round about its own Axis.

The turning of the Earth on its own Axis makes the Difference of Day and Night; it being Day in thoſe Parts of the Earth which are turned towards the Sun; and Night in thoſe Parts which are in the Shade, or turned from the Sun.

The annual Revolution of the Earth in the Ecliptic, is the Cauſe of the different Seaſons, and of the ſeveral Lengths of Days and Nights, in every Part of the World in the Courſe of the Year.

If the Diameter of the Sun be to the Diameter of the Earth as 48 to 1, (as by ſome it is computed) the Diſk of the Sun is above 2000 Times bigger than the Diſk of the Earth; and the Globe of the Sun about 100,000 Times bigger than the Globe of the Earth.

The Diſtance of the Earth's Orbit from the Sun is above 20,000 Semidiameters of the Earth; ſo that if a Cannon Ball ſhould come from the Sun with the ſame Velocity it hath when diſcharged from the Mouth of a Cannon, it would be 25 Years in coming to the Earth.

We ſhall now conſider the Earth in another Senſe, and ſpeak of the ſeveral Diviſions made by the Geographers.

Of

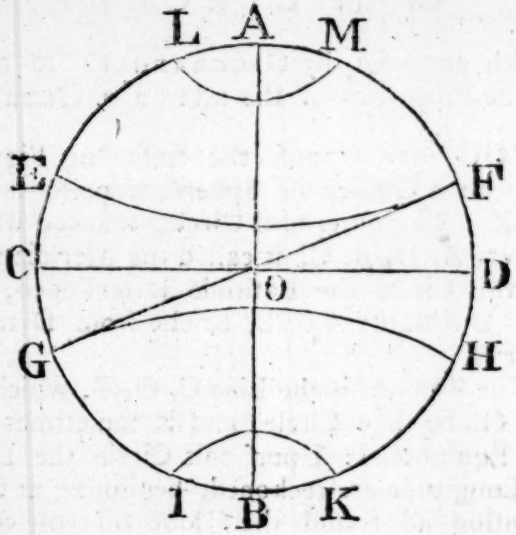
Of the CIRCLES,

Which are uſed by GEOGRAPHERS to explain the Properties of the NATURAL GLOBE.

YOU may ſuppoſe the following Figure to be a Globe, or Sphere, repreſenting the Earth. The outermoſt Circle, marked with the Letters A, D, B, C, is called the Meridian; and on this Circle the Latitude is reckoned, either from C towards A or B, or elſe from D towards A or B.

The Equator is the Line C, O, D, which upon the Globe is a Circle, and is ſometimes called the Equinoctial: Upon this Circle the Degrees of Longitude are reckoned, beginning at C, and counting all round the Globe till you come to C again; and is the Middle of the World between A and B, which are the two Poles thereof; A repreſenting the North Pole, B the South Pole.

The Circles E F, and G H, are called the Tropics, beyond which the Sun never moves.



The Line G F, which upon the Globe is a Circle, is termed the Ecliptic, in which the Sun is perpetually moving from G to F, and F to G again. When the Sun is in O, he is then in the Equinoctial, and the Days and Nights are equal Length to all the World, except under the Poles. When he is at F, which is called the Tropic of Cancer, Days are at the longeſt to all thoſe Inhabitants who dwell on the North Side of the Equator. When the Sun is at G, which is called the Tropic of Capricorn, Days are at the longeſt to all thoſe Inhabitants who dwell on the South Side of the Equator, and at the ſhorteſt to thoſe who dwell on the North Side.

The

The Circles L M and I K, are called the Polar Circles, becauſe to thoſe Inhabitants who dwell under the Circles, the longeſt Day is 24 Hours; ſo that the Sun ſets not, but moves quite round their Horizon. Thus much may ſuffice for the Circles of the Sphere; only note this, that every Circle, whether great or ſmall, is divided into 360 equal Parts, or Degrees; ſo that a Degree is no certain Meaſure, but only the three hundred and ſixtieth Part of the Circle; and theſe Degrees are again ſuppoſed to be divided into ſixty equal Parts, which are called Minutes. Now, therefore, if a Circle which will reach round the Earth be divided into 360 Parts, then one of thoſe Parts is equal to a Degree, which was looked upon by the Antients to be equal to 60 Miles, and thus one Mile was exactly equal to a Minute.

Of the ZONES.

The Zones are certain Tracts of Land, whoſe Boundaries are made by the Circles before deſcribed, and are five in Number, namely, The Torrid Zone; the Northern Temperate Zone; the Southern Temperate Zone; the Northern Frigid Zone; the Southern Frigid Zone. 1. The Torrid Zone contains all that Space of Land which lies between the Circles E F and G H; for to thoſe Inhabitants who dwell betwixt the ſaid Limits, the Sun, at ſometimes of the Year, becomes vertical, i. e. right over their Heads, 2. The Northern Temperate Zone, is all that

Space betwixt the Circle E F, named the Tropic of Cancer, and the Line L M, called the Northern Polar Circle; and to all the Inhabitants within this Compaſs, the Sun, when in their ſeveral Meridians, caſteth their Shadows directly North. 3. The Southern Temperate Zone, is that Tract of Land which lies between the circular Line G H, called the Tropic of Capricorn, and the Southern Polar Circle I K. To all the Inhabitants within this Space, the Sun, when in their Meridian, caſteth their Shadows full South. 4. The Northern Frigid Zone, is that Part of the Earth which lies between the Northern Polar Circle L M, and the North Pole at A; to all theſe Inhabitants, the Sun, at a certain Seaſon, and when in the Tropic of Cancer, does not ſet, but moves in View quite round their Horizon, caſting their Shadows every Way. 5. The Southern Frigid Zone, is that Part of the Earth which lies between the Southern Polar Circle I K, and the South Pole at B. To all the Inhabitants within theſe Limits, the Sun, when in the Tropic of Capricorn, ſets not, but moves in Sight as before, caſting their Shadows alſo every Way.

Of the Climates.

THE Climates are reckoned from the Equator to the Poles; under the Equator the Day is always 12 Hours long, and under the Polar Circle the longeſt Day is 24 Hours. Geographers make 24 Climates between the Equator and

and each of the Polar Circles, becauſe there are 24 of Half-Hours Difference between the Length of Day under the Equator, and the longeſt Day under the Polar Circle; ſo that any Place where the longeſt Day in that Place is Half an Hour longer or ſhorter than that of another Place, is of a different Climate. The firſt Climate begins at the Equator; the ſecond, where the longeſt Day is 12 Hours and a Half; the third, where it is 13 Hours, and ſo on. There are in all 48 Climates of Hours, that is, four from the Equator to the Polar Circle, either Northward or Southward. Beſides the aforeſaid 48 Climates of Hours, there are 12 more, called Climates of Months, that is, ſix from each of the Polar Circles to the Poles. They are called Climates of Months, becauſe the longeſt Day in the End of the firſt Climate is one whole Month, the longeſt Day at the End of the ſecond two whole Months, and ſo on.

Of Land and Water.

THE whole Globe of the Earth is called Terraqueous, conſiſting of two Bodies, namely, Land and Water, which may be divided in the following Manner, viz.

Land into

Continents,	Iſthmus,
Iſlands,	Promontories,
Peninſulas,	Mountains.

1. A Continent, is a large Tract of Land, comprehending divers Countries, Kingdoms, and States, joining all together without any Separation of its Parts by Water, of which we have four, viz.

Europe.	Africa, and
Asia,	America.

2. An Iſland, is a Part of Land encompaſſed round with Water.

3. A Peninſula, called alſo Cherſoneſus, is a Piece of dry Land every where environed with Water, ſave only a narrow Neck of Land, adjoining the ſame to the Continent.

4. An Iſthmus, is that narrow Neck of Land which joins the Peninſula to the Continent, by which People go from one to the other.

5. A Promontory, is a high Piece of Land ſtretching out into the Sea, the Extremity whereof is commonly called a Cape.

6. A Mountain, is a riſing Part of dry Land, overtopping the adjacent Country, and appearing the firſt at a Diſtance.

Water is divided into

Oceans	Straits,
Seas,	Lakes,
Gulfs,	Rivers.

7. Ocean, is a vaſt Collection of Water, environing a conſiderable Part of the Continent.

8. The Sea, is a ſmaller Body of Water, intermixed with Iſlands, and for the moſt Part environed with Land.

9. A

9. A Gulf is a Part of the Sea every where encompaſſed with Land, except only one Paſſage, whereby it communicates with the Main Ocean.

10. A Strait, is a narrow Paſſage, either joining a Gulf to the neighbouring Sea, or Ocean, or one Part of the Sea, or Ocean, to another.

11. A Lake, is a ſmall Collection of deep ſtanding Water intirely ſurrounded with Land, and having no viſible Communication with the Sea.

12. A River, is a conſiderable Stream of freſh Water, riſing out of one, or various Fountains, continually gliding along in one or more Currents, till it diſgorgeth itſelf into the Sea or Ocean.

The HISTORY of the TWO MISSES, BRUNETTA and PHILLIS.

Thoſe that beyond Sea go, will ſadly find,
They change their Climate only, not their Mind.
CREECH

IN the Year 1688, and on the ſame Day of that Year, were born in Cheapſide, London, two Females of exquiſite Feature and Shape; and one we ſhall call Brunetta, the other Phillis. A cloſe Intimacy between their Parents made each of them the firſt Acquaintance the other knew in the World: They played, dreſſed Babies, acted Viſiting, learned to Dance and make Curtſies together. They were inſeparable Companions in all the little Entertainments their tender Years were capable of: Which innocent Happineſs continued till the Beginning of their fifteenth Year, when it happened that Miſs Phillis had an Head-dreſs on, which became her ſo very well, that, inſtead of being beheld any more with Pleaſure for their Amity to each other, the Eyes of the Neighbourhood were turned to remark them with Compariſon of their Beauty. They now no longer enjoy the Eaſe of Mind and pleaſing Indolence, in which they were formerly happy; but all their Words and Actions were miſinterpreted by each other, and every Excellence in their

their Speech and Behaviour was looked upon as an Act of Emulation to ſurpaſs the other. Theſe Beginnings of Diſinclination ſoon improved into a Formality of Behaviour, a general Coldneſs, and by natural Steps into an irreconcileable Hatred.

Theſe two Rivals for the Reputation of Beauty, were in their Stature, Countenance and Mien ſo very much alike, that if you were ſpeaking of them in their Abſence, the Words in which you deſcribed the one muſt give you an Idea of the other. They were hardly diſtinguiſhable, you would think, when they were apart, though extremely different when together. What made their Enmity the more entertaining to all the reſt of their Sex was, that in detracting from each other, neither could fall upon Terms which did not hit herſelf as much as her Adverſary. Their Nights grew reſtleſs, with Meditation of new Dreſſes to outvie each other, and inventing new Devices to recall Admirers, who obſerved the Charms of the one, rather than thoſe of the other on the laſt Meeting. Their Colours failed at each other's Appearance, flushed with Pleaſure at the Report of a Diſadvantage, and their Countenances withered upon Inſtances of Applauſe. The Decencies to which Women are obliged, made theſe Virgins ſtifle their Reſentment ſo far as not to break into open Violences, while they equally ſuffered the Torments of a regulated Anger. Their Mothers, as it is uſual, engaged in the Quarrel, and ſupported the ſeveral Preten-

ſions

ſions of the Daughters with all that ill choſen Sort of Expence, which is common with People of plentiful Fortunes and mean Taſte. The Girls preceded their Parents like Queens of May, in all the gaudy Colours imaginable, on every Sunday to Church, and were expoſed to the Examination of the Audience for Superiority of Beauty.

During this conſtant Struggle, it happened, that Phillis one Day at public Prayers ſmote the Heart of a gay Weſt Indian, who appeared in all the Colours which can affect an Eye that could not diſtinguiſh between being *fine* and *taudry*. This American, in a Summer-Iſland Suit, was too ſhining and too gay to be reſiſted by Phillis, one too intent upon her Charms to be diverted by any of the laboured Attractions of Brunetta. Soon after, Brunetta had the Mortification to ſee her Rival diſpoſed of in a wealthy Marriage, while ſhe was only addreſſed to in a Manner that ſhewed ſhe was the Admiration of all Men, but the Choice of none. Phillis was carried to the Habitation of her Spouſe in Barbadoes; Brunetta had the Ill-nature to enquire for her by every Opportunity, and had the Misfortune to hear of her being attended by numerous Slaves, fanned into Slumbers by ſucceſſive Bands of them, and carried from Place to Place in all the Pomp of barbarous Magnificence. Brunetta could not endure theſe repeated Advices, but employed all her Arts and Charms in laying Baits for any of Condition of the ſame Iſland, out of a mere Ambition

to confront her once more before ſhe died. She at laſt ſucceeded in her Deſign, and was taken to Wife by a Gentleman whoſe Eſtate was contiguous to that of her Enemy's Huſband. It would be endleſs to enumerate the many Occaſions on which theſe irreconcileable Beauties laboured to excel each other; but, in Proceſs of Time, it happened that a Ship put into the Iſland conſigned to a Friend of Phillis, who had Directions to give her the Refuſal of all Goods for Apparel, before Brunetta could be alarmed of their Arrival. He did ſo, and Phillis was dreſſed in a few Days in a Brocade more gorgeous and coſtly than had ever before appeared in that Iſland. Brunetta languiſhed at the Sight, and could by no Means come up to the Bravery of her Antagoniſt. She communicated her Anguiſh of Mind to a faithful Friend, who, by an Intereſt in the Wife of Phillis's Merchant, procured a Remnant of the ſame Silk for Brunetta. Phillis took Pains to appear in all public Places where ſhe was ſure to meet Brunetta; Brunetta was now prepared for the Inſult, and came to a public Ball in a plain Black Silk Mantua, attended by a beautiful Negro Girl, in a Petticoat of the ſame Brocade with which Phillis was attired. This drew the Attention of the whole Company; upon which the unhappy Phillis ſwooned away, and was immediately conveyed to her Houſe. As ſoon as ſhe came to herſelf, ſhe fled from her Huſband's Houſe, went on board a Ship in the Road, and is now landed in inconſolable Deſpair at Plymouth.

OF THE
Four Quarters of the WORLD,
And first of EUROPE.

A Swediſh Man and Woman in their proper Dreſſes.

An Hiſtorical and Geographical Account of SWEDEN, DENMARK, and NORWAY.

SWEDEN is one of the Northern Kingdoms, great and populous, is bounded on the North by Lapland, Norway, and the Frozen-Sea;

Sea; on the Eaſt by Moſcovy; on the South by the Baltic Sea; on the Weſt by Denmark and Norway. It is divided into ſix Parts, contains 17 Cities, the Capital is Stockholm; the Air is cold, but wholeſome; it abounds with all the Neceſſaries of Life; the Inhabitants are long lived, and trade in Braſs, Lead, Iron, Steel, Copper, Skins, Furs, Deals, Oak, Pitch and Tar: They are civil, and ſo induſtrious that a Beggar is not to be ſeen among them; good Soldiers, ſtrong and healthy. It was formerly elective, but now hereditary. It is governed by a King, and the States, which conſiſt of the Nobility, Clergy, and Merchants; their Religion is Lutheraniſm, and Dialect Teutonic or German.

An Account of Denmark.

DENMARK lies to the North of England, is but a ſmall Kingdom, Copenhagen is the Metropolis. The King of Denmark is alſo Sovereign of Norway, Greenland, Fero, &c. The Air is very cold, the Country fruitful; there is Store of Deer, Elks, Horſes, Cattle, &c. alſo Fiſh, eſpecially Herrings; their Commodities are chiefly Tallow, Timber, Hides, and Rigging for Ships: The Crown is hereditary, the Government entirely in the Power of the King, and their Religion the ſame as in Sweden.

An Account of NORWAY.

NORWAY is a Kingdom on the North Weſt Shore of Europe, belongs to the King of Denmark, is ſeparated from Sweden by a Ridge of Mountains always covered with Snow; the chief Town is Drontheim. It is mountainous, barren, and extreme cold, therefore but thinly peopled; they are a plain People, of the ſame Religion as thoſe of Denmark. The Produce of the Country is good Fir Timber, Oak, Pitch, Tar, Copper, and Iron; and their Seas abound in Fiſh, which the Inhabitants dry upon the Rocks without Salt, and ſell them to moſt Nations in Europe, to victual their Ships in long Voyages. They have very little Corn grown in the Country; and the Inhabitants feed on the Fleſh of Bears, Wolves, and Foxes; and the poorer Sort make Bread of dried Fiſh ground to Powder, while the better Sort exchange the Commodities above-mentioned for Corn, Fruits, Wine, and other Neceſſaries. Their longeſt Day is two Months, and ſhorteſt above eight Hours.

A Moſcovite, or Ruſſian Man and Woman in their proper Dreſſes.

An Account of Moscovy, or Russia.

MOSCOVY is the largeſt Country in Europe, and which comprehends all that vaſt Country which obeys the Czar, or Czarina: It is bounded by the Northern Ocean on the North; the Rivers Oby and Tanais on the Eaſt; the Little Tanais, the Rivers Deſna and Soſa, with Leſſer Tartary, on the South; Narva, Poland, Sweden, and Norway, on the Weſt: It contains about forty Provinces; is a marſhy Country, not well inhabited, full of Foreſts and Rivers; the Winter is long, and very cold: They ſow only Rye before Winter, and the other Corn

in May, though their Harveſt is in July and Auguſt. They have Plenty of Fruit, Melons, Fowl and Fiſh; and their Commodities are Salt, Brimſtone, Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, Iron, Steel, Copper, and Ruſſian Leather, much valued in England. They wear long Beards, ſhort Hair, and Gowns down to their Heels; are a miſtruſtful and cruel People, cunning in Trading, and deceive with Impunity, it being counted Induſtry; naturally lazy and drunken, and lie on the Ground or Benches, all except the Gentry. 'Till Czar Peter the Great, (who poliſhed the People, as well as enriched and improved the Country) they were barbarous and ſavage; but he ſetting up Printing-Houſes and Schools in his Dominions, baniſhed Ignorance, and introduced the liberal Arts. Their Government is hereditary and abſolute, their Religion is that of the Greek Church. They have a Number of Clergy, and divers Monaſteries for Friars and Nuns. The Emperor of Moſcovy is called the Czar, and Empreſs the Czarina.

A French Man and Woman in their proper Dreſſes.

An Hiſtorical and Geographical Account of FRANCE.

FRANCE is one of the fineſt and largeſt Kingdoms in Europe, lies in the Middle of the Temperate Zone, is waſhed by the Ocean to the Weſt, by the Mediterranean Sea to the South, joins to the Low Countries to the North, Germany and Italy lie to the Eaſt, and Spain to the South. Its Length and Breadth is about 225 Leagues each. Its chief City is Paris; there are ten Univerſities, and many very ſtately Palaces, the chief of which is that at Verſailles, about eleven Miles from Paris, where the King chiefly reſides. It abounds with all the Neceſſaries of Life,

Life, which made the Emperor Maximilian ſay, "That if it were poſſible he himſelf were God, "his eldeſt Son ſhould ſucceed him, and the "ſecond ſhould be King of France." The People are induſtrious, and the better Sort very polite, well bred, extremely gay in Dreſs, and civil to Strangers; are very active and ſprightly, Lovers of the Sciences, and have a fine Genius; briſk and enterprizing, and of a very gay Diſpoſition, but treacherous, and much addicted to Flattery: They have a great Veneration for their King, and ready to ſacrifice Life and Fortune in his Service. Their Commodities are Brandy, Wine, Salt, Silks, Linen and Woollen, Hemp, Canvas, Paper, Soap, Almonds, and Olives, &c. The Crown is hereditary, except to Females. The King, who ſtiles himſelf Moſt Chriſtian, is abſolute, and their eſtabliſhed Religion Roman Catholic. To take a View of the Country, their Fields are long and open, intermixed with Corn and Vines, and every Hedge ſo beſet with choice Fruits, that Eyes can hardly have fairer Objects; yet ſo miſerable are the common People, by Reaſon of the great Taxes, that hardly any Subjects in Europe are poorer, though there are few Countries in the World to which Nature has been ſo liberal of her choiceſt Bleſſings as to this.

'Twas in this Country that Maſter Tommy Courtly and his Siſter, who went over with their Pappa, learnt all that good Manners and genteel Behaviour which made every Body love and admire them ſo much at their return Home; which had

had ſuch an Effect on their Brother Jack, (who was a rude, ill natured, ſlovenly Boy) that he ſoon grew better: And to prevent himſelf being utterly deſpiſed and turned out of Doors, by his Pappa and Mamma, for his undutiful Behaviour, immediately mended his Manners; which his Brother Tommy, who was all Good-Nature, obſerving, took a great deal of Pains to inſtruct him, uſed all his Endeavours to make him a good Boy, and wrote down the following Rules of Behaviour for him; which Jack cloſely attending to, made him, in a very little Time, beloved and admired, almoſt equally with his Brother Tommy.

RULES for BEHAVIOUR.

Wrote by Maſter TOMMY COURTLY, for the Inſtruction of his Brother JACKY, and which made every Body love and admire him.

REVERENCE your Parents, ſubmit to your Superiors, and deſpiſe not your Inferiors.

Pray daily, converſe with the Good, avoid the Wicked, and attend to Inſtruction.

At coming into Company, always bow, and remain uncovered, eſpecially in Preſence of your Parents, or Elders.

When you ſpeak to your Parents, always begin with Sir, or Madam, and never delay to do as they

they ſhall order or command you; nor preſume to enter the Room where they are, if Strangers be there, 'till you are ſent for.

Never quarrel or diſpute with any one, eſpecially your Brothers or Siſters, but be loving and obliging to all.

Never come to Table 'till waſhed and combed, nor offer to meddle, or aſk for any Thing 'till your Parents have helped you; and whatever it be, content yourſelf therewith, and not find Fault.

Feed yourſelf decently, without greaſing the Table-Cloth, your Cloaths, or Fingers but as little as poſſible.

Make no Noiſe in Eating, nor do it greedily or wantonly; neither ſpit or cough, or blow your Noſe at Table unleſs you can't avoid it, and then do it aſide, with as little Noiſe as poſſible; and lean not your Elbow on the Table, or Back of the Chair, nor ſtare any in the Face.

Never drink or ſpeak without emptying and wiping your Mouth, and when moderately ſatisfied, or your Parents order, riſe from the Table, though others ſit ſtill, and leave the Room with a handſome Bow or Curteſy.

To look upon one, and whiſper to another at the ſame Time, is rude and unmannerly, as it is to whiſper at all in Company, ſo remember to avoid it.

To whomſoever you ſpeak, either in aſking a Queſtion, or making an Anſwer, remember to uſe the proper Title of Reſpect, as, Sir, Madam,

My

My Lord, My Lady, &c. according to their Rank or Quality.

Never attend to ſuch as are whiſpering or ſpeaking in Secret, nor correct your Superior, though you know he is in the wrong; and when any Thing immodeſt is ſpoke in your Hearing, look as if you did not hear it, and beware of ſaying any Thing that will hardly be believed.

Always give the Wall to your Elders and Superiors, and give them Leave to paſs firſt into any Houſe or Room or narrow Paſſage, where only one can go at a Time, unleſs you are ordered to go before, then obey.

Keep Company, as near as you can, with none but what are ſober, good, and virtuous; and remember, that evil Communications corrupt good Manners.

'Tell me with whom thou goeſt,
'And I'll tell thee what thou doeſt.'

In a few Years afterwards, Maſter Tommy and Jacky grew up to be two very polite young Gentlemen; and having made a great Progreſs in Learning, their Father furniſhed them with Horſes, Servants, Cloaths, Money, and every Thing neceſſary, and ſent them to travel abroad, and ſee Foreign Countries; of which, at their Return, they wrote the following Account, for the Amuſement and Inſtruction of all young Gentlemen and Ladies.

Germany

Germans in their proper Habits.

An Account of GERMANY.

GERMANY is a large, fruitful and pleaſant Country, which has the Title of an Empire. It is bounded on the North by the Baltic Sea, Denmark, and the German Ocean; on the Eaſt by Hungary, Pruſſia, and Poland; on the South by the Alps; on the Weſt by the Netherlands, Lorrain, and French Compte. It is divided into Higher and Lower; its whole Length is about 840 Italian Miles, and Breadth about 740; the Soil is very fertile, and furniſhes every Thing neceſſary; the chief Rivers are the Danube, the Rhine, Elbe, Oder, and Weſer.—— Tacitus, ſpeaking of the ancient Germans, ſays, "They ſung when they marched to fight, and judged

'judged of the Succeſs by the Shouts and Huz-
'zas at the Onſet. Their Wives, as martial as
'themſelves, accompanied them to the War to
'dreſs their Wounds, and provide them with Ne-
'ceſſaries. Their Infantry ſurpaſſed the Cavalry,
'for which Reaſon they ſometimes mixed Foot
'with Horſe. They eſteemed nothing ſo infa-
'mous as throwing away or loſing their Shield.
'They buried the Bodies of their Noblemen on
'a Funeral Pile, with their Arms and Horſe.'—
The Germans of our Age are laborious, ſimple, and cruel in War; ready to ſerve for Money, conſtant in their Religion, true Friends, open Enemies, plentiful Eaters, and great Drinkers.

The Invention of Printing, Gunpowder, and Fire-Arms, are attributed to them. There are above three hundred different Sovereignties in Germany, moſt of which are ſubject to the ſupreme Head, the Emperor, who is choſen by the nine Electors, viz. the Archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologn; the King of Bohemia; the Duke of Bavaria; the Duke of Saxony; the Marquis of Brandenbourgh (King of Pruſſia); the Prince Palatine of the Rhine; and the Duke of Brunſwic (King of England). The Electors are the principal Members of the Empire, and abſolute Sovereigns in their own Dominions. Their Religion for the greateſt Part is Popery; but in ſeveral States and Cities, particularly Pruſſia, the Proteſtant prevails. The chief City is Vienna, in the Dukedom of Auſtria, which is the Seat of the Emperor.

A Dutch Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

HOLLAND and FLANDERS, which are likewiſe called the Seventeen Provinces, and the Netherlands, are inhabited by the Dutch.

THIS Country is alſo in Germany, though moſtly independent of the Empire; greateſt Part of it belongs to the Dutch, Part to the French, and Part to the Emperor: Its capital City is Amſterdam, a Place of vaſt Trade and Riches. The Air is moiſt and foggy, the Country, as it lies low, is naturally wet and fenny, and employed chiefly in grazing of Cattle; they have but little Corn grows there, but import Abundance from other Countries; the Soil is fertile,

tile, the natural Produce is chiefly Butter and Cheeſe, in which their Trade is great, but that of Herrings the moſt conſiderable; though they have Manufactures of various Kinds, and carry on a prodigious Trade to moſt Parts of the known World, inſomuch that their Number of Shipping is reckoned almoſt equal to that of England. They are not polite People, but plain and frugal, and very laborious; ready to undertake any Thing for Gain, are extremely nice in their Houſes and Streets, though careleſs in Dreſs. They are governed by a Commonwealth, which is called the States-General, and is made up of the Seven United Provinces, conſiſting of ſeven Voices, each Province ſending one; but before any Thing can be determined or agreed on, they muſt all be unanimous, for a Majority of Votes, as here in England, is there of no Effect. Their Language is a Dialect of the German. The Reformed Religion, according to the Doctrines of Calvin, is the eſtabliſhed one, though all are tolerated.

A Spaniſh Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

An Account of SPAIN.

SPAIN is ſeparated from France by the Pyrenean Hills, and on all other Sides is ſurrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean. The King has the moſt Lands of any Prince in the World, on which Account ſome of their Predeceſſors have boaſted, 'That the Sun never ſets in their Dominions, as having Poſſeſſions in all the four Parts of the World.' He is titled his Catholic Majeſty. His Court is different from all others, he gives Audience but one Day in a Week, and the reſt he keeps himſelf ſhut up in his Palace, in the

the Courts of which any may walk, they being full of Merchants Shops, and reſemble the Cloiſters of Religious Houſes. The Air is pure and dry, but very hot; the Soil is ſandy and moſtly barren, though where fertile not well cultivated, through the Pride and Lazineſs of the People, to which they are much addicted, though what they want in Corn is made up in a Variety of excellent Fruit and Wines, of which they have great Plenty. The chief Commodities are Wine, Oil, Fruit of various Sorts, Wool, Lamb-Skins, Honey, Cork, &c. The People are grave and majeſtic, faithful to their Monarch, delicate in Point of Honour, jealous, laſcivious, and Tyrants over a vanquiſhed Enemy; look upon Huſbandry and Mechanical Arts with the greateſt Contempt. Their Government is an abſolute Monarchy, and the Crown hereditary as well to Females as to Males. Their Religion is Roman Catholic, nor is any other tolerated. Madrid is the capital City, which ſtands near the Middle of the Country, on the Top of a Hill, by the little River Manzanares.

A Portugueze Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

An Account of PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL joins to Spain, and to the Eaſt is bounded by Spaniſh Provinces; the capital City is Liſbon, a Place of great Trade and Riches, with an excellent Harbour: The Soil of this Country is poor, and produces but little, except Wines and Fruit. The Nobility and Gentry are magnificent and hoſpitable, but the common People much addicted to thieving. It is governed by its own King, who is by much the richeſt Crowned-Head in Europe. His Government is abſolute, and Crown hereditary. The eſtabliſhed Religion is Popery, though others are tolerated, but are under a Neceſſity of being very

very reſerved and cautious for fear of the Inquiſition, which is a Court of Tribunal, for the Examination and Puniſhment of Offenders, whom they torture in the moſt cruel Manner.

Liſbon, the capital City, as before mentioned, is about ſix Miles in Length, built on ſeven Hills, ſurrounded with a Wall, on which are 77 Towers and 36 Gates; is reckoned to contain 30,000 Houſes, and 150,000 Inhabitants (whoſe foreign Trade is equal to any City in Europe, except London and Amſterdam). There is a Cathedral, 37 Pariſh Churches, 23 Cloiſters, ſeveral handſome Squares, and ſumptuous Buildings, the largeſt of which is the King's Palace. Such was the State of this opulent City till the firſt of November, 1755, when the greateſt Part of it was reduced to a Heap of Ruins by a moſt tremendous Earthquake, which was followed by a terrible Fire. A Gentleman who was preſent, giving an Account of the Calamity to his Friend in England, ſays, "It is not to be expreſſed by human "Tongue, how dreadful and awful it was to "enter the City after the Diſaſter; in looking "upwards one was ſtruck with Terror, in beholding frightful ruined Fronts of Houſes, ſome "leaning one Way, ſome another; then, on the "contrary, one was ſtruck with Horror in beholding dead Bodies, by ſix or ſeven in a Heap, "cruſhed to Death, half buried, half burnt; and "if one went through the broad Squares, nothing "to be met with but People bewailing their Miſfortunes, wringing their Hands, and crying *the*

"*World*

" *World was at an End:* In ſhort, 'twas the moſt " lamentable Scene that Eyes could behold."

The King, in his Letter on the melancholy Occaſion, to the King of Spain, concludes thus: " I am without a Houſe, in a Tent, without " Servants, without Subjects, without Money, " and without Bread."

An Italian Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

An Hiſtorical Deſcription of ITALY.

ITALY in the Scriptures is called Chittim, and Meſech. Pliny (an ancient Latin Writer) gives it this Character: ' Italy is the Nurſe-' Mother of all Nations, elected by the Gods to ' make the Heavens more glorious, and unite ' the

' the diſperſed Governments of the World,' &c. The Situation is very advantageous, being towards the Midſt of the Temperate Zone. It is bounded by the Alps on the North, which ſeparates it from Germany; on the Eaſt by the Adriatic Sea; on the South by Mare Inferum, or the Sea of Tuſcany; and on the Weſt by a Part of the Alps, and the River Var, which are its Bounds towards France and Savoy. The Air of this Country is temperate and healthful; the Soil ſo fruitful, that there ſeems to be a continual Spring: It abounds with Grain, Fruits, and Flowers, and a Variety of living Creatures as well for Pleaſure as Profit; on which Account Italy is called the Garden of Europe. The People are polite, dextrous, prudent and ingenious, extremely revengeful, jealous, and great Formaliſts: Their Genius lies much for Poetry, Muſic, Antiquities, &c. and in ſhort, all the Liberal Arts. Their Tongue is derived from the ancient Latin. The Cities are fair, well built, and magnificent; Rome is looked on as the Capital, and is called the *Holy*, Naples the *Noble*, Florence the *Fair*, Genoa the *Proud*, Milan the *Great*, Venice the *Rich*, Padua the *Learned*, and Bonia the *Fat*. There are 300 Biſhoprics in it, and many Univerſities. It was governed of old by Kings, then by Conſuls, and laſt of all by Emperors, who raiſed it to the higheſt Pitch of Glory. Only the Roman Catholic Religion is profeſſed in Italy; neither are the Proteſtants ſuffered there, though the Jews are permitted in ſome Cities. This

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Country affords more Entertainment to Travellers than any other in the World, in which may be ſeen many Remains of the greateſt, wiſeſt, and braveſt People that ever lived, namely, the old Romans. The preſent People are inured to Slavery, harraſſed with Tyrannies and Impoſitions of their Prieſts. The Country is but badly cultivated; its Commodities are Wine, Oil, Corn, Rice, Velvets, Silks, Glaſs, &c.

A Turkiſh Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

An Account of TURKY.

TURKY, or the Empire of the Turks, comprehends many Provinces in Europe, Aſia, and Africa; ſo 'tis with Reaſon the Sultan

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is called Grand Seignior. The Empire is divided into 25 Governments, of which there are ſeven in Europe, ſeventeen in Aſia, and Egypt makes one of itſelf; two of the Governments have what they call Beglerbegs at the Head of them, and the reſt are governed by Baſhaws. Moſt of theſe Countries are fruitful, but neglected through the Lazineſs of the Turks, and Oppreſſions the Chriſtians lie under, who chooſe rather to let the Land lie untilled than cultivate it for others. 'Tis thin of Inhabitants, occaſioned by frequent Plagues and continual Wars, which carry off great Numbers: They are very temperate, robuſt, and good Soldiers. Their Religion, whereof Mahomet was the Author, comprehends ſix general Precepts, viz. Circumciſion, Prayer, Faſting, Alms, Pilgrimage, and Abſtinence from Wine. Friday is their moſt ſolemn Day of the Week, which they diſtinguiſh only by being longer at Prayer on that than other Days. They obſerve an extraordinary Faſt on the ninth Month, which whoever breaks is certainly puniſhed with Death: They keep it ſo ſtrict, that Labourers ready to faint with Thirſt, dare not taſte a Drop of Water. They have a Sort of Monks, called Derviſes, who live a very auſtere Life, keeping a profound Silence, go barefoot, with a Leather Girdle round their Bodies, full of ſharp Points to mortify the Fleſh, and ſometimes beat and burn themſelves with hot Irons: They are very charitable, and ſpare nothing for the Maintenance of the Poor. The Government is

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monarchial; the Grand Seignior, or Sultan, is abſolute Maſter of the Lives and Fortunes of his Subjects; his Orders are above the Laws, which are but few. If his Miniſters grow rich, they certainly ſuffer Death, right or wrong, their Wealth (which goes to the Sultan) being eſteemed a clear Proof of their Guilt.

The Cuſtoms and Ways of the Turks are very different from ours, the Left is the upper Hand with them: They bury in the dark, and carry the Dead Head foremoſt. Their Books are all Manuſcripts, for they ſuffer no Printing among them. Their Commodities are chiefly raw Silks, Oil, Leather, Cake-Soap, Honey, Wax, and various Fruits and Drugs. Conſtantinople, which was formerly Thrace, by the Turks called Stamboul, is their Capital, and Seat of the Ottoman or Turkiſh Emperor.

ASIA.

A S I A.

A Man and Woman of Tartary in their proper Habits.

An Account of TARTARY.

TARTARY, which is the ſame Country as the ancient Scythia, comprehends all the North of Europe, and almoſt a third Part of Aſia. At preſent the Ruſſians poſſeſs the North Part, and have given it the Name of Siberia. It is a cold, barren Country, generally covered with Snow, and very thinly inhabited.

Their Wealth conſiſts in Cattle, and their Employment in Grazing: They carry on neither Manufacture nor Trade, except in Slaves and Horſes, and rove about in Herds or Clans. The Emperor of Ruſſia is ſupreme Lord of the Weſtern

as well as North Part of Tartary, eſpecially ſince the Time of the late Czar Peter the Great, who extended his Conqueſt even to the Northern Coaſt of the Caſpian Sea.

The Chineſe are Maſters of the South and Eaſt Parts of Tartary. The Tartars are divided into four different Nations, namely, the Tartars properly ſo called, the Calmucks, and the Uſbeck and Moguls. The Calmuck Tartars acknowledge themſelves Subjects of Ruſſia: The Uſbeck Tartars were once independent, but ſince ſubdued by Kouli Khan, the late Sovereign of Perſia, who took Poſſeſſion and plundered their capital City Bochara, which was extremely populous and wealthy. This Country of Uſbeck Tartary is ſituate in a very happy Climate and fruitful Soil, and carries on a very briſk Trade to the Eaſt and Weſt Parts of Aſia: It was the Country of the victorious Tamerlane, who ſubdued moſt of the Kingdoms of Aſia.

The Tartars, as to Stature, are generally thick and ſhort, having flat ſquare Faces, little Eyes, little round ſhort Noſes, and an Olive Complexion. They are reckoned the beſt Archers in the World, and eat all Manner of Fleſh but Hogs Fleſh. They are very hoſpitable, and take a Pleaſure in entertaining Strangers. Their Religion is moſtly Paganiſm, they worſhip the Sun, Moon, and Stars, and a Variety of Images, but not in Temples or Churches, for they worſhip in Groves and on the Tops of Mountains; but thoſe that live near the Mahometan Countries are moſtly Mahometans.

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The Southern Provinces lie in a temperate Climate, and would produce all Manner of Corn and Vegetables; but the Inhabitants pay no Regard to it, and lead a rambling Life, driving great Herds of Cattle before them to ſuch Parts of the Country where they can meet with the beſt Paſture; and here they pitch their Tents, but ſeldom remain long enough in a Place to reap a Crop of Corn, even if they were to plough the Land and ſow it.

A Chineſe Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

An Account of CHINA.

THE Empire of China is a great and ſpacious Country, on the Eaſt of Aſia, much famed for its Fruitfulneſs, Wealth, Beautifulneſs

of Towns, and incredible Number of Inhabitants. It is divided into ſeventeen Kingdoms, which contain 160 large Cities, 240 leſſer, and 1200 Towns, the Chief of all is Pekin. The Air is pure and ſerene, and the Inhabitants live to a great Age. Their Riches conſiſt in Gold and Silver Mines, Pearls, Porcelain or China-Ware; jappaned, or varniſhed Works; Spices, Muſk, true Ambergris, Camphire, Sugar, Ginger, Tea, Linen, and Silk; of the latter there is ſuch Abundance, that they are able to furniſh all the World with it. Here are alſo Minerals of Quickſilver, Vermilion, Azure Stone, Vitriol, &c. So much for the Wealth: Now as to the Inhabitants, they are ſo numerous that the great Roads may be compared to a perpetual Fair, ſuch Numbers are continually paſſing, which made a Portugueze, who went thither aſk, "If the "Women had not nine or ten Children at a "Birth." Every Inhabitant is obliged to hang a Writing over his Door, ſignifying the Number, and Quality of the Dwellers. The Inſide of their Houſes is very magnificent. The Men are civil, well bred, very ingenious, polite, and induſtrious, but extremely covetous; inſomuch that they will not ſcruple to ſell their very Children, or drown them when they think they have too many. This Deſire of Wealth lets them never be idle, and makes them have a great Averſion to Strangers that come to ſettle among them. The Men go neatly dreſſed, and carry a Fan in their Hand, and when they ſalute each other (for they

are very courteous) they never put off their Hat, but with their Hands joined before their breaſt bow their Bodies. Here is no Nobility but what depends on Learning, without any Regard to Birth, except the Royal Families, and the more learned any one is, the more he is advanced in Honour and Government. The King, who is called the Tartar, keeps a Guard of about forty thouſand Men: When he dies, his Body is buried on a Pile of Paper, and with him all his Jewels, and every Thing elſe, except living Creatures, that he made Uſe of in his Life-time. His Counſellor, Prieſt and Concubine, that devoted themſelves wholly to his Soul, ſacrifice their Lives as ſoon as he dies; but have the Liberty to chuſe what Kind of Death they pleaſe, which is generally beheading. In this Country there is a ſtupendous Wall, built to prevent the Incurſions of the Tartars, which is at leaſt 1700 Miles long, near 30 Feet high, and broad enough for ſeveral Horſemen to travel on it abreaſt. Their eſtabliſhed Religion is what they call the Religion of Nature, as explained by their celebrated Philoſopher Confucius; but the greateſt Part of them are Idolators, and worſhip the Idol Fo. The Mahometans have been long ſince tolerated, and the Jews longer. Chriſtianity had gained conſiderable Footing here by the Labour of the Jeſuits, till the Year 1726, when theſe Miſſionaries being ſuſpected of a Deſign againſt the Government, were quite expelled.

An Indian Man and Woman, in their proper Habits.

An Account of India.

INDIA, one of the greateſt Regions of Aſia, is bounded on the Eaſt by China, on the Weſt by Perſia, North by Great Tartary, on the South by the Indian Sea. It is divided into three Parts, viz. Indoſtan, or the Empire of the Great Mogul; India on this Side the Ganges, and India beyond; the Cities of Deli and Agra, are the two chief, and, by Turns, the Reſidence of the Great Mogul, at each of which he has a very ſplendid Palace. The moſt noted City on the Coaſt is Surat, a Place of great Trade, where the Engliſh have a Factory. India on this Side the Ganges, contains many petty Kingdoms. On the Coaſt

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are Goa, belonging to the Portugueze, which is their Staple for Eaſt-India Goods; and Bombay, a little Iſland and Town belonging to the Engliſh. On this Coaſt is Pondicherry, which belongs to the French: Fort St. David, and Fort St. George, which belong to the Engliſh. India beyond the Ganges, is alſo divided into various Kingdoms, and contains a great Number of large and populous Cities, of which we have no Knowledge beſides their Names. The People are for the moſt Part tawney, ſtrong, and big, but very lazy. They eat on Beds, or Tapeſtry ſpread on the Ground. They burn moſt of their Dead, and their Wives glory in being thrown into the Funeral Piles, and their conſumed to Aſhes. The Great Mogul is a Mahometan, and eſteemed the richeſt King in the World in Jewels; one of his Thrones is ſaid to have coſt five Millions Sterling. Their Commodities are Silks, Cottons, Callicoes, Muſlins, Sattins, Carpets, Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Pearls, Porcelain, Rice, Ginger, Rhubarb, Aloes, Amber, Indigo, Cinnamon, Cocoa, &c. They are moſtly Pagans, and worſhip Idols of various Shapes, and the reſt are Mahometans, except a few Chriſtians. Their Monarch is abſolute, and ſo are all their petty Kings; who are ſo fond of Titles, that they often take them from their Jewels, Furniture, Equipage, and Elephants, to make up a Number. This Country is ſo exceeding rich, that it is thought by many to be the Land of Ophir where Solomon ſent for Gold.

Of

Of Turky in Asia.

THIS vaſt Continent takes in Natolia, Arabia, Phœnicia, Judea, or Paleſtine, and the Euphratian Provinces. The People are chiefly Mahometans, though there are many Jews and Chriſtians in ſome Places among them. There are various Governments, but they are all ſubject to the Grand Seignior, who depopulates theſe fine Countries, and diſcourages Induſtry; ſo that the Phœnicians, formerly famous for Commerce, are at preſent a poor deſpicable People; and Judea, the Land which heretofore flowed with Milk and Honey, is in general ſtill fruitful, abounding in Corn, Wine, and Oil, where cultivated, and might ſupply the neighbouring Countries with all theſe, as they anciently did, were the Inhabitants equally induſtrious. The Parts above Jeruſalem, its once famous Capital, are moſtly mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous Herds and Flocks, and yield Plenty of Honey, Wine, and Oil, and the Vallies abound with large Crops of Corn.

Shaw's Travels.

AFRICA.

An Egyptian Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

An Account of Egypt.

EGYPT, a Country in Africa, is parted from Aſia by the Red Sea, and bounded on the North by the Mediterranean; on the Eaſt by Arabia Petræa; on the South by Æthiopia, and Nubia; and on the Weſt by Barbary. The Air of this Country is very unhealthy, occaſioned by the Heat of the Climate. The Soil is made very fruitful by the River Nile, which overflows the Country annually, from the Middle of June to September, and ſupplies the Want of Rain, of which

which there is very ſeldom any. It abounds with Corn, and does not want for Rice, Sugar, Dates, Sena, Caſſia, Balm, Leather, Flax, and Linen Cloth, which they export. Diodorus Siculus relates, that there had been formerly in Egypt, eighteen thouſand great Towns; the moſt noted of which was Alexandria. In the Eaſtern Parts, beyond the River Nile, is the famous Country of Thebais, with its Deſerts, where St. Anthony, St. Paul, and other Anchorets had their Cells. Beyond the Red Sea there is another Deſert, where the Children of Iſrael lived forty Years. The modern Inhabitants are fine Swimmers, handy, pleaſant, and ingenious, but lazy. This Kingdom was firſt governed by the Pharoahs, afterwards conquered by Alexander the Great; and in the ſixteenth Century, Selim, the Turkiſh Emperor, conquered the Mamalucks, or Saracens; for in the Year 1516, defeating and killing Camſon, Solden of Egypt, and Tomumbey the next Year after, Egypt was perfectly conquered by the Ottomans or Turks, who have governed it ever ſince by their Baſhaws. The old Religion of this Country was Idolatry, but now Mahometaniſm prevails moſt, though there are ſome few Chriſtians.

An Account of BARBARY.

BARBARY is bounded with Egypt on the Eaſt; Mount Atlas on the South; Atlantic Ocean on the Weſt; and the Mediterranean to th

the North. Though this Country be under the Torrid Zone, yet the Mountains and Sea Coaſts, between the Streights of Gibraltar and Egypt, are more cold than hot. The Men in this Country are allowed many Wives, though ſeldom are married to more than one: The Women are always veiled in the Preſence of Men; ſo that a Man knows no more of the Beauty of the Woman he marries, than what he learns from her Parents, 'till they are actually married. The People are of a good mild Humour, and ſuch as live abroad under Tents, as the Arabians or Shepherds, are laborious, valiant, and liberal; but they who live in Cities are proud, covetous, and revengeful; and though they traffic much, know but very little, and have neither Banks or Bills of Exchange. Their Commodities are Beef, Hides, Linen, and Cotton; Raiſins, Figs, and Dates. It is a rich Country, and governed, Part of it, as Fez and Morocco, by Kings; and the other, as Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, by Baſhaws from the Grand Seignior. As for Religion, they have the Chriſtian, Jewiſh, and Mahometan, and they who live in the Mountains and Fields with their Flocks, which are a great Number, have hardly any at all. When any one dies, his Friends have Women that cry and ſcratch their Faces, and take on, ſeemingly, with great Grief for the Deceaſed. They live moſtly on Rice, Beef, Veal, and Mutton; but Wine is forbidden by Mahomet's Law.

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A Deſcription of ZAARA, or the Great Deſerts of AFRICA.

THE Air of this Country is very hot, ſo that the People are forced to keep in their little Huts, or ſeek Refreſhment in Caverns the moſt Part of the Day; theſe Deſerts have a great Number of Lions, Tigers, and Oſtriches. The Inhabitants are unpoliſhed, ſavage, and very bold, for they will ſtand and meet the fierceſt Lion or Tiger. They are divided into Families or Clans, each Head of a Family is Sovereign in his own Canton, and the eldeſt is always Head; they follow the Mahometan Religion, but are no ſtrict Obſervers of it. The Country is a mere Deſert, as the Name imports, and ſo parched for Want of Water, that the Caravans from Morocco to Negroland are obliged to carry both Water and Proviſions, the Province producing hardly any Thing for the Support of Life.

A Negroe Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

An Account of the Land of Negroes.

THIS Country lies along the River Niger, on both Sides of it, between Zaara and Guiney. It contains fourteen Kingdoms. The Inhabitants of the Sea Coaſt are ſomewhat civilized by their Commerce with the Portugueze, but thoſe that dwell higher up in the Country are ſavage and brutal. They are continually at War with one another, and all the Priſoners they take in War they ſell for Slaves. They ſow neither Wheat nor Barley, but only Millet; and their chief Food is Roots and Nuts, Peaſe and

Beans. The Country is ſurrounded with Woods, and abounds with Elephants. They have no Wine, but a pleaſant Sort of Liquor, which they get from a certain Sort of Palm-Trees, in this Manner; they give three or four Strokes with a Hatchet on the Trunk of a Tree, and ſet Veſſels to receive the diſtilling Juice, which is very ſweet, but in a few Days grows ſtrong, yet will not keep long, for in fifteen Days it grows ſour. One Tree will yield near a Gallon in twenty-four Hours. The Commodities of this Country are Gold, Oſtrich Feathers, Amber, Gums, Civet, Elephants Teeth, and Red-Wood.

An Account of ÆTHIOPIA.

ÆTHIOPIA is about one Half of Africa, and divided into the Upper and Lower Æthiopia. This Country is pretty full of Mountains, much higher than the Alps or Pyrenees, but level, ſpacious, and well inhabited, and fruitful on the Top; the Soil near the Nile is fruitful, but at a Diſtance chiefly ſandy Deſerts. The People comely and well ſhaped, though black or ſwarthy. Their Cattle are very large, their Horſes and Camels courageous and ſtout. Their Kings ſit at Table alone. Their Meſſes, not being very neat or coſtly, are ſerved in black Clay Diſhes, covered with Straw Caps finely

finely woven; they uſe neither Knives or Forks, Spoons or Napkins; and think it beneath them to feed themſelves, and ſo have Youths on Purpoſe to put the Meat in their Mouths. They have no Towns, but live in Tents, which are ſo very numerous where the King is, that they reſemble a great City; and they have alſo their Officers to prevent Diſorder, and Things are ſo well managed, that they can remove ſpeedily on all Occaſions without Confuſion. Their Commodities are Metals, Gems, Cattle, Corn, Sugar, Canes, Wine, and Flax. They are a Mixture of Jews, Mahometans, Pagans, and Chriſtians. The Government is ſubject to an Emperor, who is called Preſter John. In Lower Æthiopia the Commodities are Silver, Gold, Ivory, Pearls, Muſk, Ambergris, Oil, Lemons, Citrons, Rice, Millet, &c. The People are barbarous and ſavage, inſomuch, that in ſome Places human Fleſh is ſold in the Market as common as Beef and Mutton is in England. The Hottentots inhabit Part of this Country, who are the moſt odious of all the human Species, for they beſmear their Bodies with Greaſe and all Manner of Filth, and adorn themſelves with hanging the Guts of Bears about their Arms, Legs, and Necks.

An Account of GUINEY.

GUINEY is a Kingdom of Africa; the Country is very extenſive, and the People of Europe drive a great Trade in it. The French were the firſt who diſcovered it, about the Year 1346. The Soil of this Country is fertile, but the Heat inſupportable by any but the Natives, who are counted the blackeſt of all the Negroes, and moſt of them go quite naked. Ignorance and Superſtition reign among them, and it is ſaid they offer human Sacrifices. They look on God to be a good Being, and for that Reaſon only, are civil to him; they worſhip the Devil, and pray earneſtly he may do them no Miſchief. Their Commodities are Cotton, Rice, Sugar-Canes, Elephants, Peacocks, Apes, and Pearls. Several ſmall Princes and States in the inland Country, who are generally at War, ſell their Priſoners for Slaves to the Europeans; others traffic to diſtant Countries for purchaſing Slaves, or ſteal them, and bring them down to the Coaſt; and ſome will ſell their Children and neareſt Relations if they have an Opportunity.

AMERICA.

An American Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

AMERICA, the fourth and laſt Quarter of the World, is divided into North and South America. North America contains Mexico (or New Spain), New Mexico and California, Florida, Canada (or New France), and the Britiſh Dominions on the Continent. South America contains Terra Firma, the Land of the Amazons, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, and Terra Magellanica.

An Account of MEXICO, or NEW SPAIN.

MEXICO is ſo called from its chief City, and *New Spain* ſince the Spaniards ſettled there. It has the Sea of Mexico on the Eaſt; its Gulph, Florida, and New Mexico on the North; and the Southern Sea on the Weſt and South. The Air is temperate and healthful, and the Soil fruitful, producing Wheat, Barley, Pulſe, and Maize; and Variety of Fruits, as Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Pomegranates, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Cocoa Nuts, Figs, &c. with great Plenty of Roots, Plants, and Herbs. There are ſome rich Mines of Gold and Silver, in which about 4000 Spaniards continually work. The People are civil, and excel in Painting and Muſic: They are ſubject to the King of Spain: Their Religion is a Mixture of Paganiſm and Chriſtianity.

An Account of NEW MEXICO, or GRANADA.

THIS Part of the World is not fully diſcovered by the Europeans. The Soil is ſandy and barren, the Air healthful and temperate, but not a little ſubject to Hurricanes, Thunder and Lightning. There are ſome Silver Mines, Turquoiſe, Emeralds, Cryſtal, &c. The Natives are naturally good and civil, governed by a Captain named Caſich, whom they chooſe themſelves. They are given to Idolatry, and

and ſome adore the Sun, others believe a God. and ſome of them have no Religion at all.

An Account of FLORIDA.

FLORIDA is a large fruitful Country in North America, called by the Inhabitants Jaquorſa. It is bounded on the North Eaſt with Virginia; on the South and ſome Part of the Weſt with New Galicia, and ſome Countries not yet diſcovered. The Air of this Country is very temperate, and Soil extremely fertile, and produces Grain, Herbs and Fruits in great Abundance. The Floridans are tall, well proportioned, Warriors, and go almoſt naked, and though naturally white, paint themſelves of an Olive Colour: Their Arms are Bows and Arrows, headed with the Teeth of Fiſh, or ſharp Stones. They are great Diſſemblers and Liars: Their chief Employment is Hawking and Fiſhing. Ferdinando Soto, after the Conqueſt of Peru, entered this Country May 25, 1538, and gave it the Name of Florida, becauſe the Flowers were then on the Ground, but died of Grief, for being diſappointed of the Treaſures which he expected. The Women are very nimble, and will ſwim a great River, holding their Children above Water, and climb to the Top of the higheſt Tree with great Swiftneſs. Charles V. of Spain, ſent ſeveral Monks and Friars to try whether they could tame theſe Savages, but the Infidels cut their Throats. The Commodities here are few

and

and coſtly, viz. Gold and Silver, Pearls and Furs.

An Account of Canada.

CANADA is a Country on each Side St. Laurence, a great River of North America, and one of the fineſt in the World. On the North of the River is Canada Proper, New Britain, and New France. On the South the Territories of New Scotland, New England, New York, New Jerſey, Penſilvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina. The Engliſh are Maſters of the greateſt Part of theſe Countries. The Commodities are Fiſh, Grain, Maſts, Deals, Iron, Tar, Bear Skins, Furs, &c. from New England: Tobacco, Otter, Rattoon, Deer, and Elk Skins, and other coſtly Furs, from New York: Whale-Oil, Beaver, Monkey, Rattoon, and Martin Skins, from New Jerſey: Skins of Bears and Leopards, with Oil, Olives, Cotton, and divers Sorts of Drugs, from Carolina. There are great Numbers of Engliſh reſide in theſe Countries, who profeſs the different Perſuaſions among Proteſtants; but the Natives are Idolators, and have a Jargon of Speech which few can underſtand but themſelves.

An Account of Terra Firma.

TERRA FIRMA, or the Firm Land, is a large Country of South America, and contains eleven Governments, ſubject to the King of

of Spain. The Air here is extremely hot, though wholeſome, the Soil very fertile, when well manured. The Natives are tawny, robuſt, healthful, long lived, and go naked above the Middle. The Commodities are Gold, Silver, and other Metals; Balſam, Roſin, Gums, Long Pepper, Emeralds, Sapphire, Jaſper, &c. Here is one Spaniſh Archbiſhoprick, and four Biſhopricks. The Natives are groſs Idolators, and have great Diverſity of Languages, and Dialects in each Language.

An Account of PERU.

PERU is in South America, a large Country, divided into ſix Provinces. The Air in ſome Parts is very hot, in others ſharp and piercing. The Soil is the richeſt of all the Spaniſh Plantations, abounding with exceeding high Mountains, and large pleaſant Vallies. The Commodities are vaſt Quantities of Gold and Silver, valuable Pearls, Medicinal Drugs, Cochineal, Tobacco, Abundance of Cotton, &c. The People are ſome of them very ignorant, and others ingenious, but addicted to Diſſimulation and Sodomy. They are moſtly Idolators, but ſome are converted to Chriſtianity. The Spaniſh Tongue is uſed here.

Of the Land of the AMAZONS.

THIS Country is very little known, but as far as diſcovered the Air is temperate, and the Soil fertile. There are on the Banks of the

the River Amazon about fifty Nations of fierce ſavage People, ſaid to eat human Fleſh. The Commodities are Gold, Silver, Sugar, Ebony, Cocoa, Tobacco, &c. Their Religion is Paganiſm, and Language unknown.

An Account of Brazil.

BRAZIL is in the Eaſt of South America, bounded on the Eaſt with the Atlantic Ocean, on the Weſt with ſome undiſcovered Countries between it and the Mountains called South with Paraguay. It was diſcovered by the Portugueze in 1501, and is ſtill in great Part ſubject to them. The Air is very temperate and wholeſome, tho' under the Torrid Zone. The Soil fertile, and the Country produces Red or Brazil Wood, Sugar, Amber, Roſin, Balm, Tobacco, Train Oil, Confectionary, &c. The People are cruel, thieviſh, and revengeful in general, but ſome are more civilized and ingenious. They have but a faint Notion of God and Religion, and ſpeak ſeveral different Languages, though they can't pronounce either of the three Letters L, F, R. They are all naked, and neither ſow nor reap, but live by hunting, and by the Fruits which the Land produces of its own Accord. They eat their Enemies when they take them, but rather to ſatisfy their Revenge than Hunger: Some Relations aſſure us, that theſe People live frequently to 150 Years.

An

An Account of Chili.

CHILI is alſo a great Country of South America, 400 Leagues in Length from North to South, and is divided into three Governments, and ſubject to the King of Spain. In Summer the Air of this Country is very warm, but in Winter ſo extreme cold that it often kills Man and Beaſt. The mountainous Parts are generally dry and barren, but the Vallies exceeding fertile in Maize, Whear, and other Grain. The People are white, tall, courageous and warlike, but very groſs Idolators, the chief Object of their Worſhip being the Devil, whom they call Eponamon, i. e. Powerful. The Country is enriched with ſeveral Mines of Gold, and great Quarries of Jaſper. The Commodities are Gold, Silver, Maize, Corn, Honey, Oſtriches, and Metals. Moſt of them uſe the Spaniſh Tongue, but ſome their ancient Jargon.

A Perſian

A Perſian Man and Woman in their proper Habits.

An Account of PERSIA.

PERSIA is a famous Kingdom of Aſia, called by the Inhabitants Farſiſtan, and the Empire of the Sophy. It is bounded by the Caſpian Sea, India, Perſian Gulph, and Arabia Deſerta. The Air in this Country is temperate towards the North, but very hot in the Summer towards the South. Their Grain is Barley, Millet, Lentil, Peaſe, Beans, and Oats; and all their Provinces produce Cotton, which grows upon Buſhes; their Fruits are excellent, and they have Vines in Abundance, but in Obedience to Mahomet's Commands drink no Wine, but ſell it all

all to the Armenians. They are ſuffered to make a Syrup of ſweet Wine, to which they add an Acid, and it ſerves them for their common Drink. They have a great Number of Mulberry-Trees for Silk-Worms, Silk being the principal Manufacture in the Country. The People are of a middle Stature, well ſet and thick, and of a tawny Complexion; are neat and ſharp, have good Judgment, are civil to Strangers, and very free of their Compliments. Thus a Perſian that deſires his Friend to come to his Houſe, uſually ſays, 'I entreat you to honour my Houſe with 'your Preſence: I ſo devote myſelf to your De-'ſires, that the Apple of my Eye ſhall be a Path 'to your Feet, &c.' They are juſt in their Dealings, and their Commodities are rich Silks, Carpets, Tiſſues, Gold, Silver, Seal Skins, Goat Skins, Alabaſter, Metals, Myrrh, Fruits, &c. The Religion is Mahometaniſm, and their Language has a great Tincture of the Arabic. Iſpahan is the capital City. The Kingdom is hereditary, and Government ſo deſpotic, that the Sophy, or King, makes his Will his Law, and diſpoſes as he pleaſes both of the Lives and Eſtates of his Subjects, who are very obedient, and never ſpeak of their Sovereign but with extraordinary Reſpect.

Here ends Maſter Tommy and Jacky Courtly's Deſcription of Foreign Parts.

An Account of Days, Weeks, Months, and Years.

THE Day is either Natural or Artificial; the Natural Day is the Space of twenty-four Hours, (including both the Dark and Light Part) in which Time the Sun is carried by the firſt Mover, from the Eaſt into the Weſt, and ſo round the World into the Eaſt again. The Artificial Day conſiſts of twelve Hours, i. e. from the Sun's Riſing to Setting; and the Artificial Night is from the Sun's Setting to its Riſing. The Day is accounted with us, for Payment of Money, between the Sun's Riſing and Setting; but for Indictments for Murder, the Day is accounted from Midnight to Midnight, and ſo likewiſe are Faſting Days.

The Hebrews and Chaldeans begin their Days at Sun Riſing, and end at his next Riſing.

The Jews and Italians from Sun-ſet to Sun-ſet. The Romans at Midnight. The Egyptians from Noon to Noon; which Account Aſtronomers follow.

A Week conſiſts of ſeven Mornings, or ſeven Days, which the Gentiles called by the Names of the Seven Planets (whom they worſhipped as Gods); the firſt the Day of the Sun; the ſecond the Day of the Moon, &c. In a Week God made the World, i. e. in ſix Days, and reſted the ſeventh.

All civilized Nations obſerve one Day in ſeven, as a ſtated Time of Worſhip; the Turks and Mahometans keep the ſixth Day of the Week, or Friday; the Jews the ſeventh, or Saturday; the Chriſtians the firſt, or Sunday.

Of Months there are various Kinds; a Solar Month is the Space of thirty Days, in which Time the Sun runneth through one Sign of the Zodiac.

A Lunar Month is that Interval of Time which the Moon ſpendeth in wandering from the Sun, in her Oval Circuit, through the twelve Signs, until ſhe returns to him again, (being ſometimes nearer, ſometimes farther from the Earth) i. e. from the firſt Day of her appearing next after her Change, to the laſt Day of her being viſible, before her next Change, which may be greater or leſſer, according to her Motion.

The uſual or common Months are thoſe ſet down in our Almanacks, containing ſome 30, ſome 31, and February but 28 Days, according to theſe Verſes.

Thirty Days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February twenty-eight alone,
All the reſt have thirty-one:
But when Leap-Year comes, that Time
Has February twenty-nine.

A Year is the Space of Time in which the Sun runs through all the twelve Signs of the Zodiac;

containing 12 Solar Months, 13 Lunar Months, 52 Weeks, 365 Days, 6 Hours, and 6 Minutes; which ſix Hours, in four Years Time, being added together, make one Day, which we call Leap Year; which Day is added to February, making that Month, every fourth Year, 29 Days, which at other Times is but 28.

To find the Leap Year.

Divide the Year of our Lord by 4, and if there be no Remainder, it is Leap Year; but if there remains 1, 2, or 3, then one of thoſe are the firſt, ſecond, or third, after Leap Year.

Tables of Weights and Measures.

Troy Weight.

24 Grains	——	1 Pennyweight	dwt.
20 Pennyweights		1 Ounce ——	Oz.
12 Ounces	—	1 Pound ——	lb.

By this Weight are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Corn, and all Liquors.

Averdupoiſe Weight.

16 Drams	——	1 Ounce ——	Oz.
16 Ounces	—	1 Pound ——	lb.
28 Pounds	——	1 Quar. of a Hun.	Qr.
20 Hundred	—	1 Ton ——	Ton

By

A ſhort Account of the

ARTS and SCIENCES.

ALCHYMY is that Branch of Chymiſtry, which teaches the Art of ſo altering the ſenſible Qualities, ſuch as Colour, Weight, &c. of Metals, that one ſeems to be changed into another. By this Art 'tis pretended, the Philoſopher's Stone, or Art of making Gold, is to be found: But the Poſſibility of ſuch a Diſcovery is hitherto a Matter much diſputed.

ALGEBRA is the Art of Literal Arithmetic, which gives the Solution of Arithmetical Problems by Numbers and Letters; and is that Kind of Reaſoning, in which the Quantity ſought is ſuppoſed to be known, whilſt, by the Aſſiſtance of one, or any determinate Number of more given Quantities, the Artiſt proceeds by a Series of evident Conſequences, till he finds the Quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, equal to ſome one or more Quantities certainly known.

ANATOMY is the Foundation of Surgery, and teaches us by the Aſſiſtance of Knives, and ſome other Inſtruments, to ſeparate and divide the Parts of the human Body, ſuch as the Muſcles, Tendons, Ligaments, &c. without mangling or tearing them, that we may the better know their Shapes, Uſes, and Properties.

ARCHI-

ARCHITECTURE is the Art of erecting a Building in ſuch a Manner as that it may be convenient, beautiful and laſting. This Art conſiſts of three Branches, Civil, Military and Naval: By the firſt we build Churches and private Houſes; by the ſecond, Caſtles, and Walls round Cities; and by the laſt, Ships, Boats, and Harbours.

ARITHMETIC is the Art of Numbering, or caſting up Accompts, with Figures and Cyphers, and is exceeding uſeful in the Way of Trade, for the more ready Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

ASTROLOGY is that Art which fooliſhly pretends to foretel the good or bad Luck of Kingdoms, or particular Places, from the Motions and Appearances of the Stars and Planets.

ASTRONOMY diſcovers the Bulks, Motions, Diſtances, and Eclipſes of the heavenly Bodies.

BOOK-KEEPING is the Art of writing down all the Tranſactions of a Man in Trade, in ſo clear and ſhort a Manner, that he may with Eaſe and Certainty be able to diſcover the true State of his Affairs.

BOTANY is either Natural or Medicinal. The Natural teaches us the different Names and Kinds of Trees, Plants, and Shrubs; and the Medicinal teaches us their different Virtues in the Cure of Diſeaſes.

CHYMISTRY teaches how to ſeparate the different Subſtances that are found in mixed Bodies, as Animals, Plants, or Minerals, and to reduce them to their firſt Principles.

CHIRO-

CHIROLOGY is the Art of dumb Language, or a Method of talking with Signs made with the Hands.

CHIRURGERY, or (as it is commonly written and pronounced) Surgery, teaches, how ſeveral Diſeaſes and Accidents incident to the human Body, may be cured by manual Operation. It is a common Saying, that a good Surgeon ſhould have an Eagle's Eye, a Lion's Heart, and a Lady's Hand.

CHRONOLOGY is the Art of computing Time from the Creation of the World, for Hiſtorical Uſes, and preſerving an Account of remarkable Tranſactions, ſo as to date truly the Beginnings and Ends of the Reigns of Princes, the Revolutions of Kingdoms and Empires, ſignal Battles, &c.

COSMOGRAPHY teaches to deſcribe the whole Frame of the Univerſe, with the ſeveral Parts thereof, according to their Number, Poſitions, Motions, Magnitudes, Figures, &c. The Sciences of Aſtronomy and Geography are comprehended in this.

DIALLING is the Art of drawing Lines on a given Plane, in ſuch a Manner, as to ſhew the Hour of the Day when the Sun ſhines. Papyrus Curſor ſet up the firſt Sun Dial in Rome, about the Year of the City 447; and before that, according to Pliny, there was no Account of Time but by the Sun's riſing and ſetting.

ETHICS is the Science of Morality, by which we are taught the Rules and Meaſures of human Ac-

Action. The Writers upon it uſually divide it into two Parts: The firſt contains an Account of the Nature of Moral Good and Evil: The ſecond enumerates the ſeveral Virtues in which the Practice and Exerciſe of Morality conſiſts; and which are the proper Means for us to obtain true Felicity, the End of all moral Actions.

GEOGRAPHY teaches to deſcribe the whole Globe of the Earth, and all its Parts. It is uſually divided into general and particular. General or Univerſal Geography, conſiders the whole Globe of the Earth, and Water, as to its Figure, Magnitude, Motions, Land, Sea, &c. without any Regard to particular Countries. Particular or ſpecial Geography, conſiders the Conſtitution of the ſeveral Countries or Regions, their Figures, Bounds, Parts, &c. The Foreſts, Mountains, Mines, Rivers, Animals, Plants, &c. as alſo the Climates, Seaſons, Weather, Heat, Cold, Diſtance from the Equinoctial, &c. The Inhabitants, Laws, Arts, Communities, Cities, Commodities, Foods, Language, Cuſtoms, Policy, Religion, &c.

GEOMETRY originally ſignifies the Art of Meaſuring the Earth, or any Diſtance or Dimenſion on, or belonging to it: But it is now uſed for the Science of Quantity, Extenſion or Magnitude, abſtractedly conſidered without any Regard to Matter.

GRAMMAR is the Art of Speaking or Writing properly, ſo as to preſerve due Accent in Speaking,

ing, and Orthography in Writing, according to the Cuſtom of thoſe whoſe Language we learn.

HERALDRY is the Art of Armory or Blazoning. It conſiſts in the Knowledge of what relates to royal Solemnities, Cavalcades, and Ceremonies at Coronations, Interviews of Kings, Inſtalments, Creation of Peers, Funerals, Marriages, &c. and alſo in giving the proper Coat Armour to all Perſons, regulating their Right of Precedency in Point of Honour, and reſtraining thoſe from bearing Coat Armour, who have not a juſt Claim thereto, &c The Heralds College is a Corporation eſtabliſhed by Richard III. conſiſting of Kings at Arms, Heralds and Purſuivants, who are employed to denounce War, proclaim Peace, &c.

HUSBANDRY is the Art of Tilling or Cultivating the Earth, in order to render it fertile, and to aſſiſt Nature in bringing to greater Perfection the Products thereof.

HYDRAULICKS teach the Art of making all Sorts of Engines to carry or raiſe Water, or which are moved by Water, and ſerve for other Uſes.

HYDROGRAPHY is that Part of Geography which conſiders the Sea, and teaches the Art of making Sea Charts, meaſuring and deſcribing the Sea, accounting for its Tides, Counter-Tides, Currents, Bays, Soundings, Gulfs; alſo its Sands, Shallows, Rocks, Promontories, Diſtances from Port to Port, with whatſoever is remarkable either out at Sea or on the Coaſt.

HYDROSTATICKS teach the Doctrine of the Gravitation of Fluids, or that Part of Mechanics that conſiders the Weight or Gravity of fluid Bodies, eſpecially Water, and alſo of ſolid Bodies immerſed therein.

LAW, applied to the ſeveral Policies and States of People, is the Maxims and Rules they have agreed upon, or received from their Magiſtrates, in order to live in Peace and mutual Society: Or it is a Command or Precept, coming from ſome ſuperior Authority, which an Inferior is obliged to obey.

LOGIC is the Art of conducting the Underſtanding in the Knowledge of Things, and the Diſcovery of Truth. It may be divided into four Parts, Apprehenſion, Judgment, Diſcourſe, and Method; as, in order to think aright, it is neceſſary to apprehend, judge, diſcourſe, and methodiſe rightly.

MATHEMATICS is the Science of Quantity, and comprehends whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured. It may be divided into Speculative, which reſts in the bare Contemplation of the Properties of Things; and Practical, which applies the Knowledge of thoſe Properties to ſome Uſe in Life, as in Aſtronomy, Architecture, Geography, Mechanics, Muſic, Optics, Perſpective, &c.

MECHANICS is a mixt Mathematical Science, which conſiders the Nature and Laws of Motion and moving Powers, with the Effects thereof in Machines, &c.

META-

METAPHYSICS may be called the Science of Natural Theology; it conſiders *Being* in general, abſtracted from all Matter, viz. the Eſſence of it, which ſeems to have a real *Being*, though it does not exiſt, as a Roſe in the Depth of Winter. It is ſo ſublime, or rather ſo abſtruſe a Science, that there is a great Difference among Authors about its Nature and Idea.

MUSIC is the Science of Sound, or the Art of diſpoſing and conducting Sounds, of proportioning them among themſelves, and ſeparating them by juſt Intervals in ſuch a Manner as to produce Harmony.

NAVIGATION is the Art of ſailing, or conducting a Ship or Veſſel from one Place to another, the ſhorteſt and moſt commodious Way. It comprehends alſo the Art of Building and Loading of Ships.

OPTICS explains in what Manner Viſion is performed in the Eye; treats of Light in general; gives the Reaſon of the ſeveral Modifications and Alterations which the Rays of Light undergo in the Eye; and ſhews why Objects, at different Diſtances, and in different Situations, appear greater, ſmaller or diſtinct, more confuſed, nearer or remote.

PAINTING is the Art of repreſenting Natural Bodies, and giving them the Appearance of Life.

PERSPECTIVE gives Rules for repreſenting Objects on a plain Superficies, after the ſame Manner as they would appear to our Sight if ſeen thro' that Plain.

Poetry is the Art of inventing and compoſing Fables, Stories, Allegories, &c. in Verſe. It is nearly allied to Painting, as it deſcribes the Paſſions and Manners of Men, and alſo to Muſic, as it conſiſts of Numbers and Harmony.

Philosophy is the Knowledge of Natural Objects, and the Study of Morality, founded upon Reaſon and Experience.

Physic or Medicine is the Art of healing Diſeaſes; according to Boerhaave, it conſiſts in the Knowledge of thoſe Things, by whoſe Application Life is either preſerved, or, when diſordered, again reſtored to its Health and Vigour.

Phisiognomy is the Art of knowing, or rather gueſſing the Humour, Temper, or Diſpoſition of a Perſon, by the Lines and Characters of his Face.

Rhetoric is the Art of Speaking in the moſt elegant and perſuaſive Manner; or, as my Lord Bacon defines it, the Art of applying and addreſſing the Dictates of Reaſon to the Fancy, and of recommending them there, ſo as to attack the Will and Deſires.

Sculpture is the Art of cutting or carving Wood, Stone, Marble, &c. and of forming the Figures of Men, Beaſts, Birds, &c.

Theology or Divinity, is that Science which inſtructs us in the Knowledge of God and divine Things.

A brief Account of the SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THO' the Pagans were groſſly ignorant of the moſt important Truths, with reſpect to God and Religion; yet the Virtuoſi of this, and the preceding Ages, have been forced to acknowledge that their Taſtes were elegant, ſublime, and well formed, with reſpect to Works of Sculpture, Statuary, and Architecture. As a Proof of this, in Behalf of the Ancients, 'tis only requiſite we ſhould take a curſory View of thoſe noble and magnificent Productions of Art, commonly called THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The Temple of Ephesus.

THE first of these Seven Wonders was the Temple of Ephesus, founded by Ctesiphon, consecrated to Diana, and (according to the Conjectures of natural Philosophers) situated in a marshy Soil, for no other Reason than that it might not be exposed to the violent Shocks of Earthquakes and Volcanos. This noble Structure, which was 425 Feet long, and 220 Feet broad, had not its Bulk alone to raise it above the most stately Monuments of Art, since it was adorned

adorned with 127 lofty and well proportioned Pillars of Parian Marble, each of which had an opulent Monarch for its Erector and Finiſher: And ſo high did the Spirit of Emulation run in this Point, that each ſucceeding Potentate endeavoured to outſtrip his Predeceſſor in the Richneſs, Grandeur, and Magnificence of his reſpective Pillar. As it is impoſſible for a Modern to form a juſt and adequate Idea of ſuch a ſtupendous Piece of Art, 'tis ſufficient to inform him, that the rearing the Temple of Epheſus employed ſeveral thouſands of the fineſt Workmen in the Age for 200 Years: But as no Building is Proof againſt the Shocks of Time, and the Injuries of the Weather, ſo the Temple of Epheſus falling into Decay, was, by the Command of Alexander the Great, rebuilt by Dinocrates, his own Engineer, the fineſt Architect then alive.

The Walls of Babylon.

THE Works of the cruel, though ingenious and enterprizing Semiramis, next command our Wonder and Admiration. Theſe conſiſted of the Walls erected about Babylon, and the pleaſant Gardens formed for her own Delight. This immenſe, or rather inconceivable Profuſion of Art and Expence, employed 300,000 Men for many Years ſucceſſively, ſo that we need not wonder when we are told by Hiſtorians, that theſe Walls were 300 or 350 Stadia in Circumference,

(which

(which amount to 22 Engliſh Miles) fifty Cubits high, and ſo broad that they could afford Room for two or three Coaches a-breaſt without any Danger. Though ancient Records give us no particular Accounts of the Gardens, yet we may reaſonably preſume, that if ſo much Time and Treaſure were laid out upon the Walls, the Gardens muſt not have remained without their peculiar Beauties: Thus 'tis more than probable that the Gardens of Semiramis charmed the wondering Eye with an unbounded Proſpect, conſiſting of regular Viſtos, agreeable Avenues, fine Parterres, cool Grottos and Alcoves, formed for the delicious Purpoſes of Love, Philoſophy, Retirement, or the Gratification of any other Paſſion, to which great and good Minds are ſubject,

The Tomb of PHAROS.

WE ſhall next take a View of the ſplendid and ſumptuous Tomb of Pharos, commonly called the Egyptian Labyrinth. This Structure, though deſigned for the Interment of the Dead, had nevertheleſs the Pomp of a Palace deſigned for a Monarch, who thought he was to live for ever; ſince it contained ſixteen magnificent Apartments, correſponding to the ſixteen Provinces of Egypt; and it ſo ſtruck the Fancy of the celebrated Dedalus, that from it he took the Model

Model of that renowned Labyrinth which he built in Crete, and which has eternized his Name, for one of the fineſt Artiſts in the World.

Of the Pyramids of Egypt.

IF the amazing Bulk, the regular Form, and the almoſt inconceivable Duration of Public or Monumental Buildings call for Surprize and Aſtoniſhment, we have certainly juſt Reaſon to give the Pyramids of Egypt a Place among the Seven

Seven Wonders. Theſe Buildings remain almoſt as ſtrong and beautiful as ever, 'till this very Time. There are three of them; the largeſt of which was erected by Chemnis, one of the Kings of Egypt, as a Monument of his Power while alive, and a Receptacle of his Body when dead. It was ſituated about ſixteen Engliſh Miles from Memphis, now known by the Name of Grand Cairo, and was about 1440 Feet in Height, and about 143 Feet long, on each Side of the Square Baſis. It was built of hard Arabian Stones, each of which is about 30 Feet long. The Building of it is ſaid to have employed 600,000 Men for twenty Years. Chemnis, however, was not interred in this lofty Monument, but was barbarouſly torn to Pieces in a Mutiny of his People. Cephus, his Brother, ſucceeding him, diſcovered an equal culpable Vanity, and erected another, though a leſs magnificent Pyramid. The third was built by King Mycernius according to ſome, but according to others by the celebrated Courtezan Rhodope. This Structure is rendered ſtill more ſurprizing, by having placed upon its Top a Head of black Marble, 102 Feet round the Temples, and about 60 Feet from the Chin to the Crown of the Head.

The Tomb of Mausolus.

THE next is that celebrated Monument of conjugal Love, known by the Name of Mauſoleum, and erected by Artemeſia, Queen of Caria, in Honour of her Huſband Mauſolus, whom ſhe loved ſo tenderly, that, after his Death, ſhe ordered his Body to be burnt, and put its Aſhes in a Cup of Wine, and drank it, that ſhe might lodge the Remains of her Huſband as near to her Heart as ſhe poſſibly could. This Structure ſhe enriched with ſuch a Profuſion of Art

and Expence, that it was juſtly looked upon as one of the greateſt Wonders of the World; and ever ſince magnificent Funeral Monuments are called Mauſoleums.

It ſtood in Halicarnaſſus, Capital of the Kingdom of Caria, between the King's Palace and the Temple of Venus. Its Breadth from N. to S. was 63 Feet, and in Circumference 411, and about 100 Feet high. Pyrrhus raiſed a Pyramid on the Top of it, and placed thereon a Marble Chariot drawn by four Horſes. The Whole was admired by all that ſaw it, except the Philoſopher Anaxagoras, who, at the Sight of it, cried, "There is a great deal of Money changed into "Stone."

The Coloſſus of the Sun.

THE ſixth of theſe is juſtly accounted the Coloſſus of Rhodes, a Statue of ſo prodigious a Bulk, that it could not have been believed, had it not been recorded by the beſt Hiſtorians. It was made of Braſs by one Chares of Aſia Minor, who conſumed 12 Years in finiſhing it. It was erected over the Entry of the Harbour of the City, with the Right Foot on one Side, and the Left on the other. The largeſt Ships could paſs between the Legs without lowering

their Maſts. It is ſaid to have coſt 44,000l. Engliſh Money. It was 800 Feet in Height, and all its Members proportionable; ſo that when it was thrown down by an Earthquake, after having ſtood 50 Years, few Men were able to embrace its Little Finger. When the Saracens, who in 684 conquered the Iſland, had broken this immenſe Statue to Pieces, they are ſaid to have loaded above 900 Camels with the Braſs of it.

The

The Image of JUPITER.

THE laſt moſt elegant and curious of all theſe Works, known by the Name of the Seven Wonders, was the incomparable Statue of Jupiter Olympius, erected by the Elians, a People of Greece, and planted in a magnificent Temple conſecrated to Jupiter. This Statue repreſented Jupiter ſitting in a Chair, with his upper Part naked, but covered down from the Girdle, in his Right-Hand holding an Eagle, and in his Left a Sceptre. This Statue was made by the

celebrated Phidias, and was 150 Cubits high. The Body is ſaid to have been of Braſs, and the Head of pure Gold Caligula endeavoured to get it tranſported to Rome, but the Perſons employed in that Attempt, were frightened from their Purpoſe by ſome unlucky Accident.

Thus

Thus having given an Account of the SEVEN WONDERS of the WORLD, let us take a View of the BURNING MOUNTAINS, or Volcanos, called Mount VESUVIUS and Mount ÆTNA; than which there is perhaps nothing in the whole Courſe of Nature more worthy our Notice, or ſo capable of raiſing our Admiration; and which, when conſidered in a religious Senſe, may, with Juſtice, be ſaid to be one of the wonderful Works of GOD.

MOUNT VESUVIUS ſtands about ſix Miles from the City of Naples, and on the Side of the Bay towards the Eaſt. The Plains round it form a beautiful Proſpect, and on one Side are ſeen fruitful Trees of different Kinds, and Vineyards that produce the moſt excellent Wines; but when one aſcends higher, on the Side which looks to the South, the Face of Things is intirely changed, and one ſees a Tract of Ground which preſents only Images of Horror, viz. a deſolate Country covered with Aſhes, Pumice-Stones and Cinders; together with Rocks burned up with the Fire, and ſplit into dreadful Precipices. It is reckoned about four Miles high, and the Top of it is a wide naked Plain, ſmoaking with Sulphur in many Places; in the Midſt of which Plain ſtands another high Hill, in the

Shape

Shape of a Sugar Loaf, on the Top of which is a vaſt Mouth or Cavity, that goes ſhelving down on all Sides, about a hundred Yards deep, and about four hundred over; from whence proceeds a continual Smoke, and ſometimes thoſe aſtoniſhing and dreadful Eruptions of Flame, Aſhes, and burning Matter, that fill the Inhabitants with Conſternation, and bear down and deſtroy all before it. Among the many Eruptions which it has had, at different Times, we need inſtance only one, which happened on the fifth of June, 1717, and is thus related by Mr. Edward Berkley, who was preſent at the Time, in his Letter to Dr. Arbuthnot in England, viz. That he, with much Difficulty, reached the Top of Veſuvius on the 17th of April, 1717, where, ſays he, I ſaw a vaſt Aperture full of Smoke, and heard within that horrid Gulph certain odd Sounds, as it were Murmuring, Sighing, Throbbing, Churning, daſhing of Waves; and, between whiles, a Noiſe like that of Thunder or Cannon attended conſtantly, from the Belly of the Mountain, with a Clattering like that of Tiles falling from the Tops of Houſes into a Street. After an Hour's Stay, the Smoke being moved by the Wind, I could diſcern two Furnaces, almoſt contiguous; one on the Left, which ſeemed to be about three Yards Diameter, glowed with red Flames, and threw up red hot Stones with a hideous Noiſe, which, as they fell back, cauſed the fore-mentioned Clattering.

On

On May 8, aſcending to the Top of Veſuvius, I had a full Proſpect of the Crater, which appeared to be about a Mile in Circumference, and a hundred Yards deep, with a conical Mount in the Middle of the Bottom, made of Stones thrown up and fallen back again into the Crater: And the Left-Hand Furnace, mentioned before, threw up every three or four Minutes, with a dreadful Bellowing, a vaſt Number of red-hot Stones, ſometimes more than 1000, but never leſs than 300 Feet higher than my Head, as I ſtood upon the Brink, which fell back perpendicularly into the Crater, there being no Wind. This Furnace or Mouth was in the Vertex of the Hill, which it had formed round it. The other Mouth was lower, in the Side of the ſame new-formed Hill, and filled with ſuch red-hot Liquid Matter, as we ſee in a Glaſs-Houſe Furnace, which raged and wrought as the Waves in the Sea, cauſing a ſhort abrupt Noiſe, like what may be imagined from a Sea of Quickſilver daſhing among uneven Rocks. This Stuff would ſometimes ſpew over, and run down the convex Side of the conical Hill, and appearing at firſt red-hot, it changed Colour, and hardened as it cooled, ſhewing the firſt Rudiments of an Eruption, or an Eruption in Miniature: All which I could exactly ſurvey by the Favour of the Wind, for the Space of an Hour and a Half; during which it was very obſervable, that all the Vollies of Smoke, Flame, and burning Stone, came only out of the Hole to our Left,

Left, while the Liquid Stuff in the other Mouth worked and overflowed.

On June 5, after a horrid Noiſe, the Mountain was ſeen, at Naples, to ſpew a little out of the Crater, and ſo continued till about two Hours before Night on the 7th, when it made a hideous Bellowing, which continued all that Night, and the next Day till Noon, cauſing all the Windows, and, as ſome affirm, the very Houſes in Naples (about ſix Miles diſtant) to ſhake. From that Time it ſpewed vaſt Quantities of molten Stuff to the South, which ſtreamed down the Side of the Mountain, like a Pot boiling over.

On the Ninth, at Night, a Column of Fire ſhot between whiles out of its Summit.

On the 10th, the Mountain grew very outrageous again, roaring and groaning moſt dreadfully, ſounding like a Noiſe made up of a raging Tempeſt, the Murmur of a troubled Sea, and the Roaring of Thunder and Artillery, confuſed altogether. This moved my Curioſity to approach the Mountain. Three or four of us were carried in a Boat, and landed at Torre del Greco, a Town ſituate at the Foot of Veſuvius to the S W. whence we rode between four and five Miles before we came to the burning River, which was about Midnight; and, as we approached, the Roaring of the Volcano grew exceeding loud and terrible; I obſerved a Mixture of Colours in the Cloud over the Crater, green, yellow, red, and blue. There was likewiſe a ruddy diſmal Light in the Air, over the Tract of Land where the burn-

burning River flowed; Aſhes continually ſhowering on us all the Way from the Sea-Coaſt, which horrid Scene grew ſtill more extraordinary as we came nearer the Stream. Imagine a vaſt Torrent of Liquid Fire rolling from the Top down the Side of the Mountain, and, with irreſiſtible Fury, bearing down and conſuming Vines, Olives, Fig-Trees, Houſes, and, in a Word, every Thing that ſtood in its Way.

Death, *in a thouſand Forms, deſtructive frown'd,*
And Woe, Deſpair, *and* Horror *rag'd around.*
Æneid II. by Pitt.

The largeſt Stream of Fire ſeemed Half a Mile broad at leaſt, and five Miles long. During our Return, at about Three in the Morning, we conſtantly heard the Murmur and Groaning of the Mountain; which, between whiles, burſt out into louder Peals, throwing up huge Spouts of Fire, and burning Stones, which, falling down again, reſembled Stars in our Rockets Sometimes I obſerved two, at others three diſtinct Columns of Flame, and ſometimes one vaſt one, that ſeemed to fill the whole Crater; which burning Columns, and the fiery Stones, ſeemed to be ſhot 1000 Feet perpendicular above the Summit of the Volcano.

On the 11th at Night, I obſerved it from a Terrace, at Naples, to throw up inceſſantly a vaſt Body of Fire, and great Stones, to a ſurpriſing Height.

On

On the 12th in the Morning, it darkened the Sun with Smoke and Aſhes, cauſing a Sort of an Eclipſe. Horrid Bellowings, on this and the foregoing Day, were heard at Naples, whither Part of the Aſhes alſo reached.

On the 13th, we ſaw a Pillar of black Smoke ſhoot upright to a prodigious Height.

On the 15th, in the Morning, the Court and Walls of our Houſe, in Naples, were covered with Aſhes. In the Evening a Flame appeared in the Mountain through the Clouds.

On the 17th, the Smoke appeared much diminiſhed, fat, and greaſy. And

On the 18th, the whole Appearance ended, the Mountain remaining perfectly quiet.

To this memorable Account it cannot be amiſs to add, that the firſt Notice we have of this Volcano's caſting out Flames, is in the Reign of the Emperor Titus. At which firſt Eruption, we are informed, it flowed with that Vehemence, that it entirely overwhelmed and deſtroyed the two great Cities Herculaneum and Pompeia, and very much damaged Naples itſelf, with its Stones and Aſhes.

In 471, if we may credit Tradition, this Mountain broke out again ſo furiouſly, that its Cinders and Liquid Fire were carried as far as Conſtantinople; which Prodigy was thought, by ſuperſtitious Minds, to preſage the Deſtruction of the Empire, that happened immediately after, by that Inundation of Goths, which ſpread itſelf all over Europe.

There

There are ſeveral other Eruptions recorded, but not ſo conſiderable as the former, 'till 1631, when the Earth ſhook ſo much as to endanger the total Deſtruction of Naples and Benevento. This did ineſtimable Damage to the neighbouring Places; and, 'tis computed, near ten thouſand loſt their Lives in the Flames and Ruins.

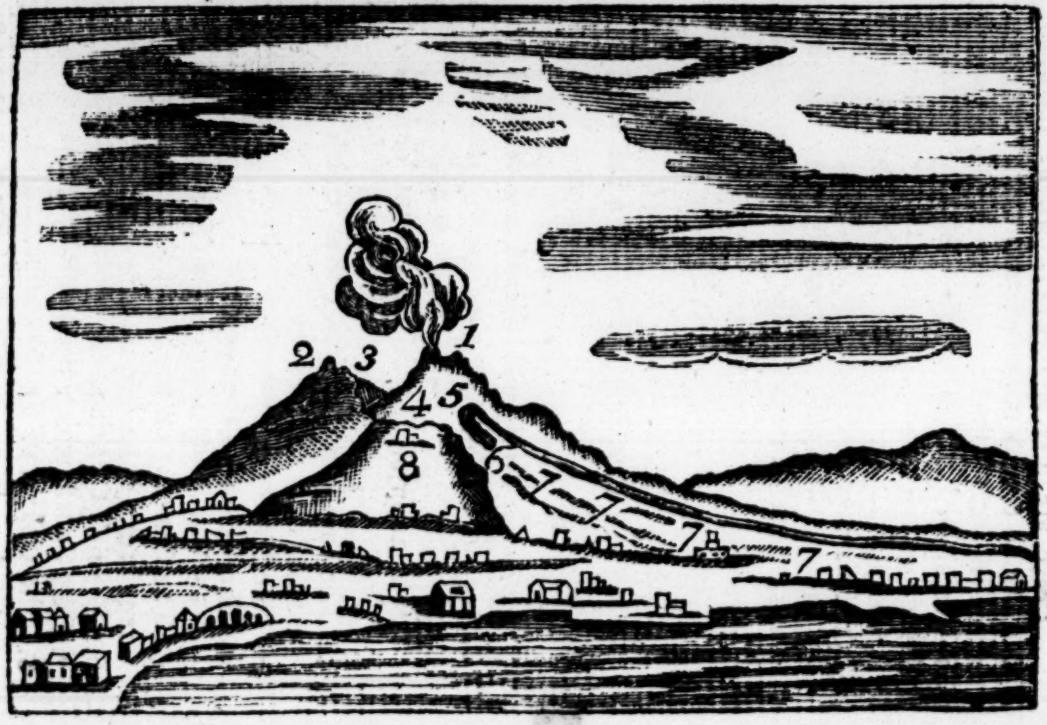
The Air was infected with ſuch noxious Vapours, that it cauſed a Plague, which laſted a long Time, and ſpread as far as the Neighbourhood of Rome. Since which Time, the moſt memorable are the Eruptions in 1701, (of which Mr. Addiſon, who ſaw it, has left us a good Deſcription) and in 1717, as deſcribed above, by a curious Spectator.

What Tongue the dreadful Slaughter could diſcloſe;
Or, oh! what Tears could anſwer half their Woes?

Explanation of the Cut of Mount Veſuvius.

1. The Southern Summit, out of which the Fire proceeds.
2. The Northern Summit.
3. The Rocks on the North.
4. The Valley between the two Summits.
5. The Opening on the Side where the fiery Torrent broke out.
6. The firſt Opening, called the Plain.
7. The Courſe which the laſt fiery Torrent took.
8. The Chapel of St. Januarius.

A Prospect of Mount Vesuvius, at a little Distance from it.



Having been ſo particular in deſcribing Veſuvius, we need ſay the leſs concerning ÆTNA, which is the greateſt Mountain in Sicily, eight Miles high and ſixty in Compaſs. There are many of its furious Eruptions recorded in Hiſtory, ſome of which have proved very fatal to the Neighbourhood; of which we ſhall inſtance only one, that began the 11th of March, 1669, and is thus deſcribed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, viz.

It broke out towards the Evening, on the South-Eaſt Side of the Mountain, about twenty Miles from the old Mouth, and ten from the City of Catanea. The bellowing Noiſe of the Eruption was heard a hundred Miles off, to which Diſtance the Aſhes were alſo carried. The Matter thrown out was a Stream of Metal and Minerals, rendered liquid by the Fierceneſs of the Fire, which boiled up at the Mouth like Water at the Head of a great River; and having run a little Way, the Extremity thereof began to cruſt and cruddle, turning into large porous Stones, reſembling Cakes of burning Sea-Coal. Theſe came rolling and tumbling one over another, bearing down any common Building by their Weight, and burning whatever was combuſtible. At firſt the Progreſs of this Inundation was at the Rate of three Miles in twenty-four Hours, but afterwards ſcarce a Furlong in a Day; and thus continued for fifteen or ſixteen Days together, running into the Sea cloſe by the Walls of Catanea, and at length over the Walls into the City,

where it did no conſiderable Damage, except to a Convent, which it almoſt deſtroyed.

In its Courſe it overwhelmed fourteen Towns and Villages, containing three or four thouſand Inhabitants; and 'tis very remarkable, that (during the whole Time of this Eruption, which was fifty-four Days) neither Sun or Stars appeared.

But tho' Catanea had this Time the good Fortune to eſcape the threatened Deſtruction, it was almoſt totally ruined in 1692 by an Earthquake, one of the moſt terrible in all Hiſtory. It was not only felt all over Sicily, but likewiſe in Naples and Malta. The Shock was ſo violent that the People could not ſtand on their Legs, and thoſe that lay on the Ground were toſſed from Side to Side, as if upon a rolling Billow. The Earth opened in ſeveral Places, throwing up large Quantities of Water, and great Numbers periſhed in their Houſes by the Fall of Rocks, rent from the Mountains. The Sea was violently agitated, and roared dreadfully. Mount Ætna threw up vaſt Spires of Flame, and the Shock was attended with a Noiſe exceeding the loudeſt Claps of Thunder. Fifty-four Cities and Towns, with an incredible Number of Villages, were deſtroyed, or greatly damaged; and it was computed, that near 60,000 People periſhed in different Parts of the Iſland, very few eſcaping the general and ſudden Deſtruction.

A Liſt

A Liſt of Things neceſſary for young Gentlemen and Ladies to know, and which will be found of Uſe to them in the common Concerns of Life.

A Ton is twenty hundred Weight
A Tun of Wine is 252 Gallons
A Pipe, or Butt, is 120 Gallons
A Hogſhead is 63 Gallons
A Fodder of Lead is nineteen Hundred and an Half, which is 2184 lb.
A Tod of Wool is 28 lb.
A Pack 240 lb.
A Laſt 4368 lb.
A Laſt of Corn is ten Quarters, or 80 Buſhels
The Great Hundred, by which all heavy Goods are weighed, is 112 lb.
A Weigh of Cheeſe is 256 lb.
A Dicker of Hides is ten Skins
A Quintal, or Kintal, is one hundred Weight
A Load of Timber is 50 ſolid Feet
A Barrel of Beer is 36 Gallons
A Barrel of Ale is 32 Gallons
A Roll of Vellum or Parchment is 60 Skins
A Bale of Paper is 10 Reams
A Ream is 20 Quires
A Quire is 24 Sheets
A Palm or Hand is 4 Inches
A Foot is 12 Inches
A Yard is 3 Feet
A Pole, or Perch, is 5 Yards and a Half
A Furlong is 40 Perches
A Mile is 8 Furlongs

An Explanation of the moſt common Abbreviations, or Contractions of Words; and of Letters uſed for Brevity's Sake inſtead of Words.

A. or *Anſw.* Anſwer
A. B. or *B. A.* Batchelor of Arts
Abp. Archbiſhop.
Acct. Accompt or Account
A. D. Anno Domini, which ſignifies in the Year of our Lord
Adml. Admiral
Admrs. Adminiſtrators
A. M. Anno Mundi, which ſignifies in the Year of the World
A. M. Maſter of Arts
A. R. Anna Regina, Queen Anne: Or *Anno Regina*, in the Year of the Reign
Bart. Baronet. *B. B.* Batchelor of Divinity
Bp. Biſhop. *B. V. M.* Bleſſed Virgin *Mary*
Br. Brother
C. A Hundred in Number; in Figures, thus, 100
Cent. Centum, an Hundred Weight
Chap. Chapter
C. C. C. Corpus Chriſti College, in *Oxford*
Capt. Captain, *Com.* Company, *Col.* Colonel
Collr. Collector
C. S. Cuſtos Sigilli, Keeper of the Seal
C. P. S. Cuſtos Privati Sigilli, Keeper of the Privy Seal
Cr. Creditor. *Dk.* Duke

D. D. Doctor of Divinity
Dr. Doctor and Debtor
Do. or *Dt.* Ditto, which ſignifies the *ſame*
E. Earl. *Eſq*; Eſquire
E. g. or *Ex. gr. Exempli gratio*, which ſignifies, As for Example
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society
G. R. Georgius Rex, King George
Hon. Honourable
Id. Idem, the ſame, *i. e. id eſt*, that is
K. King. *Kt.* Knight. *Km.* Kingdom.
Ld. Lord. *Ldp.* Lordſhip
L. L. D. Legum Doctor, i. e. Doctor of Laws
M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Phyſic
Mr. Maſter. *Mrs.* Miſtreſs. *M. S.* Manuſcript
M. S. S. Manuſcripts
M. S. Memoriæ Sacrum, Sacred to the Memory
N. B. Nota Bena, Mark well. *N. S.* New Style
O. S. Old Stile. *Pr.* or *per*, By
Per Cent. By the Hundred
P. S. Poſtcript, or After-written
q. d. quaſi dicat, as if he ſhould ſay
Rev. Reverend
R. T. S. Regiæ Theologiæ Socius, Fellow of the Royal Society
St. Saint. *Sr.* Sir.
S. T. P. Sanctæ Theologiæ Profeſſor, Doctor of Divinity
Ult. Ultimum, the Laſt. *V. Vide*, See
Viz. Videlicet, to wit; or, that is to ſay
Wp. Worſhip. *Wm.* William

Expla-

Explanation of NUMBERS, expreſſed by LETTERS.

C. —— ——	One Hundred —	100
CC. —— ——	Two Hundred —	200
CCC. —— ——	Three Hundred —	300
CCCC. — ——	Four Hundred —	400
IC. or Iↀ. ——	Five Hundred —	500
DC. or IↀC. ——	Six Hundred —	600
DCC. or IↀCC ——	Seven Hundred —	700
DCCC. or IↀCCC. —	Eight Hundred —	800
DCCCC. or IↀCCCC.	Nine Hundred —	900
M. or CIↀ. ——	One Thouſand —	1000
M.DCC.XXXIX.	One Thouſand Seven Hundred & Thirty-nine.	1739
M.DCC.LXXIII.	One Thouſand Seven Hundred &Seventy-three.	1773

N. B. A leſs Numeral Letter ſet before a Greater, takes away from the Greater ſo many as the Leſſer ſtands for; but being ſet after the Greater, adds ſo many to it as the Leſſer ſtands for.——For Example, V. ſtands for five alone, but add I to it, thus IV. and it ſtands for four, and put I on the other Side, thus VI. and it ſtands for ſix So X. alone ſtands for ten, but add I to it, thus IX. and it ſtands for nine, and put I to it on the other Side, thus XI. and it becomes

becomes eleven. So L. ſtands for fifty, but add X to it, thus XL. and it ſtands but for forty, becauſe X takes away ten from the fifty; but put the X on the other Side, thus LX. and it is ſixty. So C. ſtands for one hundred, but add X to it, thus XC. and it is but ninety; again, put the X on the other Side, thus CX. and it is one hundred and ten. So in all other Caſes.

An Explanation of the Terms Old-Style and New-Style.

OLD-STYLE is the Computation of Time, according as 'twas ſettled by Julius Cæſar, which makes Chriſtmas-Day the 25th of December, Lady-Day the 25th of March, Midſummer-Day the 24th of June, Michaelmas-Day the 29th of September, &c. This Style was uſed in England till Sept. the 2d, 1752, when by Act of Parliament it was ſet aſide, and the New-Style immediately took place.

NEW-STYLE.

Is the new Computation of Time, according to the Settlement of Pope Gregory XIII. which now goes 11 Days before the Old-Style, the 1ſt Day of the Month among thoſe who go by the Old-Style, being the twelfth with thoſe who go by the New; ſo that their fixed Feſtivals, who keep the New-Style, fall eleven Days before thoſe who keep the Old. This New-Style is alſo uſed in moſt Places beyond Sea. Of

Of TASTE.

Extracted from an ingenious Treatiſe on Education, lately publiſhed by Mr. James Barclay.

TASTE with a nicer Eye ſurveys the Works of Nature, ſhuns every common Thought, and dwells only on ſuch as raiſe the Admiration. In every Paſſion it marks the Power to pleaſe. By this informed, the Eye diſcerns the Charms of bounteous Nature, and ſees them riſe in regular Variety. Even in the Deſart wild, Taſte will ſupport the Soul. It fills the dreary Waſte with Sylvan Gods or Nymphs, and ſings with them of Nature's wonderous Works.—— The Man of Taſte diſcovers the ſame Elegance in the Order of his Family. Every Thing there reſembles his own ſuperior Fancy, and is diſtinguiſhed in the ſeveral Parts with the ſame Regularity that Nature hath implanted in the original Principle, which governs and directs the Whole. The ſame natural Elegance adorns his Habitation, and makes a Paradiſe of all the Country round. Taſte makes the Plans of Architecture riſe with wonderful Variety, the fragrant Gardens bloom, and Woods and Meadows join in regular Confuſion. In Converſation, Taſte appears with the ſame Beauty and Pleaſure. The greateſt Number of Mankind ſee but a little Way into Nature, perceiving only the common Properties which are obvious to every Eye. Converſation

verſation with ſuch People is dull, and informs us of no more than what one might diſcover whether they ſpoke or were ſilent. There is a fine Horſe, ſays one, and there is a fine Houſe, ſays another. But the Man of Taſte diſplays, in ſtrong expreſſive Language, the Harmony of every Part. And thus it is with regard to every other Object of Nature. They appear to him not as they ſtrike the vulgar Eye, but, if I may uſe the Compariſon, with the ſame Variety of Colour and Shape, as we perceive in the Wing of a ſmall Inſect, when obſerved through certain Glaſſes; every Object is gilded and adorned, as it were, which comes before a nice diſcerning Taſte. How happy then, and how beyond Expreſſion, muſt be the Senſation of ſuch as are bleſſed with a ſuperior Taſte, which adorns the Face of Nature, fills us with ſtrange Variety of Thoughts, and makes a Paradiſe of Earth!

LETTERS, POEMS, TALES, AND FABLES, FOR AMUSEMENT and INSTRUCTION.

A Letter from Maſter JACKY CURIOUS in London, to his Mamma in the Country; giving a Deſcription of the Tower, Monument, and St. Paul's Church.

Honoured Madam,

AT my Departure, I remember you ordered me to ſend you Accounts of every Thing I ſaw remarkable in London; I will obey your Commands as well as I can; but pray excuſe my Defects, and let my Will plead for my Inability, to entertain my abſent Friends.

I am juſt now come from ſeeing the Tower, Monument, and St. Paul's Cathedral, (Places which I remember to have heard much talked of in the Country) and which ſcarce any Body that comes to London omits ſeeing. The Tower, which ſtands by the Thames, is a large ſtrong Building, ſurrounded with a high Wall, about a Mile

Mile in Compaſs, and a broad Ditch ſupplied with Water out of the River Thames. Round the outward Wall are Guns planted, which on extraordinary Occaſions are fired. At the Entrance, the firſt Thing we ſaw was a Collection of wild Beaſts, viz. Lions, Panthers, Tygers, &c. alſo Eagles and Vultures: Theſe are of no Sort of Uſe, but kept only for Curioſity and Shew. We next went to the Mint, (which is in the Tower obſerve) where we ſaw the Manner of coining Money, which is paſt my Art, eſpecially in the Compaſs of a Letter, to deſcribe. From thence we went to the Jewel Room, and ſaw the Crown of England, and other Regalia, which are well worth ſeeing, and gave me a great deal of Pleaſure. The next is the Horſe Armory, a grand Sight indeed; here are fifteen of our Engliſh Monarchs on Horſeback, all dreſſed in rich Armour, and attended by their Guards; but I think it not ſo beautiful as the next Thing we ſaw, which was the ſmall Armory: This conſiſts of Pikes, Muſkets, Swords, Halberds, and Piſtols, ſufficient, as they told us, for threeſcore thouſand Men; and are all placed in ſuch beautiful Order, and in ſuch different Figures, repreſenting the Sun, Star and Garter, Half Moons, and ſuch like, that I was greatly delighted with it; and they being all kept clean and ſcowered, made a moſt brilliant Appearance. Hence we went and ſaw the Train of Artillery, in the grand Storehouſe, as they call it, which is filled with Cannon and Mortars, all extremely fine: Here

is alſo a Diving-Bell, with other Curioſities too tedious to mention; which having examined, we came away, and went to the Monument, which was built in Remembrance of the Fire of London: It is a curious lofty Pillar, 200 Feet high, and on the Top a Gallery, to which we went by tedious winding Stairs in the Inſide; from this Gallery we had a Survey of the whole City: And here having feaſted our Eyes with the Tops of Houſes, Ships, and a Multitude of Boats on the River Thames, we came down and went to St. Paul's Cathedral, which is a moſt magnificent Pile, and ſtands on high Ground near the Center of the City. This noble Building ſtruck me with Surprize, and is admired by the whole World, as well for its beautiful Architecture as Height and Magnitude: It has a grand awful Choir, Chapel, a Dome finely painted by that maſterly Hand Sir James Thornhill, a whiſpering Gallery, and other Curioſities, with which I conclude my firſt Letter, and am,

Madam,

Your ever dutiful Son,

JOHN CURIOUS.

LETTER II.

Honoured Madam,

I NOW proceed to acquaint you with my next Excurſion, in Search of the Curioſities of this famous City; which was to Weſtminſter-Abbey,

Abbey. This is really a magnificent ancient Building; but what moſt ſurprized me, was the vaſt Number of beautiful Monuments and Figures with which the Inſide is adorned. Among ſuch as were pointed out to me, as being remarkable either for their Coſtlineſs or Beauty, I remember were thoſe of the Duke of Newcaſtle, a magnificent and expenſive Piece, Sir Iſaac Newton, General Stanhope, and that exquiſite Statue of Shakeſpeare, which, I am told, is inimitable. When I had for ſome Time enjoyed the Pleaſure of gazing at theſe, I was conducted into that Part of the Church where the Royal Monuments were placed. Theſe, I thought, were exceeding grand But nothing ſurprized and delighted me ſo much as King Henry the VIIth's Chapel, which for Beauty and Magnificence, I am told, far ſurpaſſes any Thing of that Kind in Europe. Here too, I ſaw the Chair in which the Kings of England are crowned, which, I believe, is more regarded for its Antiquity, and the honourable Uſe it is aſſigned to, than for any great Beauty it has, at leaſt that I could diſcover.

The next Sight that entertained me, was the Effigies of King William and Queen Mary in Wax, as large as the Life, ſtanding in their Coronation Robes; they are ſaid to be very well done, and to bear a great Reſemblance to the Life. Queen Anne, the Dutcheſs of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, &c. all of the ſame Compoſition, and richly dreſſed, are there alſo. In ſhort, there are ſo many Curioſities contained

in this venerable Repoſitory, that to deſcribe one Half of them would as far exceed the Compaſs of a Letter, as of my Abilities to do Juſtice to them: However, I ſhall juſt mention ſome which appeared to me moſt worthy Notice. But theſe muſt be the Subject of a future Letter from,

Honoured Madam,

Your, &c.

LETTER III.

Honoured Madam,

AS I have the Pleaſure to find that my Letters, however mean in themſelves, are agreeable to my dear Mamma, I ſhall continue my Account of ſome of thoſe many Curioſities which I ſaw in Weſtminſter Abbey.——Among the Monuments of our ancient Kings is that of Henry V. whoſe Effigy has loſt its Head, which being of Silver, I am told, was ſtolen in the Civil Wars.

Here are two Coffins covered with Velvet, in which are ſaid to be the Bodies of two Ambaſſadors, detained here for Debt; but what were their Names, or what Princes they ſerved, I could not learn.

Our Guide next ſhewed us the Body of King Henry Vth's Queen, Catherine, in an open Coffin, who is ſaid to have been a very beautiful Princeſs; but whoſe ſhrivelled Skin, much reſembling diſcoloured Parchment, may now ſerve

as

as a powerful Antidote to that Vanity with which frail Beauty is apt to inſpire its Poſſeſſors.

Among the waxen Effigies, I had almoſt forgot to mention King Charles II. and his faithful Servant General Monk, whoſe furious Aſpect has ſomething terrible in it.

Not far from theſe is the Figure of a Lady, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, who is ſaid to have bled to Death, by only pricking her Finger with a Needle.

I muſt now return to thoſe Monuments, which are in the open Part of the Church, and free to every one's Sight; for thoſe I have been laſt ſpeaking of are incloſed, and not to be ſeen without a ſmall Gratuity to the Conductor.

Among theſe then, on the North Side, ſtands a magnificent Monument erected to Lady Carteret, for whoſe Death ſome Reports aſſign a Cauſe ſomething odd, viz. the late French King Lewis the XIVth's ſaying, That a Lady (whom one of his Nobles compared to Lady Carteret) was handſomer than ſhe.

Near this ſtands a grand Monument, of Lord Courcy, with an Inſcription, ſignifying that one of his Anceſtors had obtained a Privilege of wearing his Hat before the King.

Next theſe follow a Groupe of Stateſmen, Warriors, Muſicians, &c. among whom is Colonel Bingfield, who loſt his Head by a Cannon Ball, as he was remounting the Duke of Marlborough, whoſe Horſe had been ſhot under him.

The famous Muſicians Purcell, Gibbons, Blow, and Crofts, have here their reſpective Monuments and Inſcriptions; as has alſo that eminent Painter Sir Godfrey Kneller, with an elegant Epitaph by Mr. Pope. As you enter the Weſt Door of the Church, on the right Hand, ſtands a Monument with a curious Figure of Secretary Craggs, on whom likewiſe Mr. Pope has beſtowed a beautiful Epitaph. On the South Side is a coſtly Monument, erected by Queen Anne to the Memory of that brave Admiral Sir Cloudſley Shovel, who was ſhipwrecked on the Rocks of Scilly. In the ſame Iſle, and nearly oppoſite to this, is a beautiful Monument of White Marble, to the Memory of Thomas Thynne, of Long-Leat, in the County of Wilts, Eſq; who was ſhot in his Coach, on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682: In the Front is cut the Figure of him in his Coach, with thoſe of the three Aſſaſſins who murdered him. At the End of this Iſle, and on one Side of what is called the Poets Row, lies, covered with a handſome Monument, and his Effigy as large as the Life, the very famous Dr. Buſby, Maſter of Weſtminſter School, whoſe ſtrict Diſcipline and Severity are every-where ſo much talked of.

I muſt now take Notice of the Poets, whoſe Monuments ſtand moſty contiguous. Here are the ancient Monuments of Chaucer and Spencer, with thoſe of Ben Johnſon, Drayton, Milton, and Butler; alſo the great Dryden, the ingenious Phillips, the divine Cowley, the harmonious Prior,

Prior, and the inimitable Shakeſpeare, of whoſe curious Effigy I have ſpoken before; nor muſt I omit the gentle Mr. John Gay, to whoſe Memory his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry has erected a noble Monument, which Mr. Pope has adorned with a very elegant Inſcription in Verſe. I muſt here end my Remarks, but cannot take Leave of this venerable Place without obſerving, that it has many curious painted Windows, a noble Choir, a fine Organ, and a magnificent Altar-Piece. I am,

Honoured Madam, &c.

The COUNTRY SQUIRE and his Man JOHN. A TALE.

A Man of *Wiſdom* may diſguiſe
His Knowledge, and not ſeem too wiſe;
But take it for a conſtant Rule,
Thers's no concealing of a *Fool*.
Of this the Inſtances are plenty;
But one may ſerve as well as twenty.
A worthy Knight, of good Eſtate,
Prov'd to be ſo unfortunate,
That, with great Coſt and fruitleſs Care,
He rear'd a *Blockhead* to his *Heir*.
But hoping it would mend the Breed
Shou'd he ſome prudent Damſel wed,
He ſent him out to court a Lady,
Whoſe Father he'd engag'd already.

But

But firſt he charg'd him, on his Bleſſing,
To keep in mind this eaſy Leſſon:
Humphry, ſays he, whate'er you do,
Take heed your Words be very few;
For you'll be counted wiſe, ſo long
As you have Wit to hold your Tongue.
And never feed too greedily
On Cuſtard, Pudding, or ſweet Pye;
Leſt your ungovern'd Appetite
Bring Shame and Sorrow in the Night.
But *John* ſhall go, and he'll adviſe ye;
And, let me tell you, *John*'s no Niſey.
—Here, *John*, d'ye mind, give *Numps* a Touch
Whene'er he talks or eats too much.
Beſure take heed he don't neglect
To pay the Gentry great Reſpect,
And all our Services expreſs,
In handſome Terms, with good Addreſs.
Inſtructed thus, they both took Horſe,
And tow'rds the Lady bent their Courſe;
Whilſt *John* perform'd the *Teacher*'s Part,
Numps got his *Compliments* by *Heart*,
Which he deliver'd in ſuch Guiſe,
They thought him *tolerably wiſe*:
He held his Tongue; this ſeem'd to be
A Token of his Modeſty.
All paſs'd on well 'till *Supper* came:
O hateful Meal! O hateful Name!
Vile Author of poor *Humphry*'s Shame.
From ev'ry Diſh, moſt nicely dreſt,
Th' old Lady ſtill ſupply'd her Gueſt.

All

All with Aſtoniſhment beheld
His Plate oft empty, often fill'd.
He eat; *John* pull'd, and pull'd again,
Thy Pulls, oh *John!* were all in vain:
For near him ſtood an Apple Pye,
On which he caſt a greedy Eye,
Then fill'd his Plate ſix Inches high.
John gave his Elbow many a Twitch;
Thought *Numps*, our John may kiſs my Breech;
'Tis Apple Pye—I'll eat my Fill,
Let Conſequence be what it will.
Fatal Reſolve! I dread to tell
The Conſequences which befell.
Let ſordid *Nightmen* tell the reſt,
Who *reliſh* the unſav'ry Jeſt.
My *dainty Muſe* wou'd fain have done;
But Truth commands, ſhe muſt go on.
In the beſt Bed the Squire muſt lie,
And *John* in Truckle-Bed juſt by;
Who ſlept, 'till diſmal Voice and Groan,
At Midnight, cry'd, O help! dear *John*,
Or elſe for ever I'm undone.
For Heaven's Sake find ſome Excuſe,
The dev'liſh Apple Pye's broke looſe:
And as I lay upon't, and roll'd it,
The Bed's ſcarce big enough to hold it.
John wak'd, and thus began to pray;
The Devil take all Fools, I ſay;
Why, choak you, eat it up again,
And lick the Sheets and Blankets clean.
—What can be done?—Here, take my Shirt,
And I'll come wallow in the Dirt;

Do you get up as ſoon as light;
I'll lie, and try to ſet all right.
So ſaid, ſo done; up got the Squire,
And *John* lay tumbling in the Mire.
He lay 'till two briſk Laſſes came
To make the Bed, and clean the Room.
Soon, in the Damaſk Bed, Friend *John*
Was ſpy'd, half bury'd in the Down.
What's here? cries *Nell*, as I'm alive,
The Maſter roſe ſoon after Five;
Here is his Man, a lazy Loon,
Intends to lye a bed till Noon.
Quoth *John*, Iv'e had a tedious Night,
That Truckle-Bed has lam'd me quite;
I turn'd in here to take ſome Reſt;
This is a comfortable Neſt.
One Nap, dear Girl, is all I beg.
—A Nap! *Sue*, give him ſome cold Pig.
Come, come, ſays *John*, don't play the Fool;
I'm *laxative*, you'll make me pull,
And ſtraining hard will force a Stool.
They pull'd, *John* ſqueez'd, and gave a Grunt,
Then cry'd aloud—Good Faith I've don't:
E'en thank yourſelves.—Away ran *Nell*,
And *Sue*, half poiſon'd with the Smell.
This Story ſlipp'd not, you may ſwear,
But quickly reach'd the Maſter's Ear.
His Lordſhip, tickled with the Whim,
Cou'd not forbear, at Dinner Time,
To banter *John*, nor did he fail
T' enlarge upon the curious Tale.

But

But ſeeing *John* with Shame caſt down,
He frankly tipt him Half a Crown.
John took't and bow'd—*Numps* ſitting by,
Seeing the Prize, with envious Eye,
Into *John*'s Fob directly go,
Cry'd out aloud, Why, *John*, you know
The Half Crown is by Right *my* Due;
'Twas *I* be—t the Bed, not *you*.
Oh Blunder! never to be mended;
This one wiſe Speech the Courtſhip ended.
Home trotted *John*, in doleful Dumps;
And far behind ſneak'd hopeful *Numps*.
The Lady, thus diverted by her Squire,
Found out a *cleanlier* Lover to lie by her.

A memorable Saying of the Duke de ORLEANS at the Surrender of Gravelling, with a generous Action of that Prince.

WHEN Gravelling was ſurrendered to the Duke of Orleans, juſt as he entered the Town he was heard to ſay theſe Words: 'Let 'us endeavour, by generous Actions, to win the 'Hearts of all Men; ſo we may hope for a daily 'Victory. Let the French learn from me this 'new Way of Conqueſt, to ſubdue Men by Mercy 'and Clemency.'

With what a matchleſs Virtue did this Prince diſmiſs a Gentleman that was hired to murder him! This Aſſaſſin was ſuffered to paſs into the Duke's Bed-Chamber one Morning early, pretending

tending Buſineſs of great Moment from the Queen. As ſoon as the Duke caſt his Eyes on him, he ſpoke thus; 'I know thy Buſineſs, 'Friend; thou art ſent to take away my Life. 'What Hurt have I done thee? It is now in my 'Power, with a Word, to have thee cut in Pieces 'before my Face. But I pardon thee; go thy 'Way, and ſee my Face no more.'

The Gentleman, ſtung with his own Guilt, and aſtoniſhed at the excellent Nature of this Prince, fell on his Knees, confeſſed his Deſign, and who employed him: And having promiſed eternal Gratitude for his Royal Favour, departed without any other Notice taken of him; and fearing to tarry in France, entered himſelf into the Service of the Spaniſh King. It was his Fortune afterwards to encounter the Duke of Orleans in a Battle in Flanders. The Duke, at that Inſtant, was oppreſſed with a Crowd of Germans, who ſurrounded him; and, in the Conflict, he loſt his Sword; which this Gentleman perceiving, nimbly ſtept to him, and delivered one into the Duke's Hand, ſaying withal, 'Now reap the 'Fruit of thy former Clemency. Thou gaveſt 'me my Life, now I put thee in a Capacity to 'defend thy own.' The Duke, by this Means, at length eſcaped the Danger he was in; and that Day the Fortune of War was on his Side. The French had a conſiderable Victory.

You ſee by this, that heroic Actions have ſomething divine in them, and attract the Favours of Heaven. No Man ever was a Loſer by good Works;

Works; for though he be not preſently rewarded, yet, in Length of Time, ſome happy Emergency ariſes to convince him, 'That virtuous Men are 'the Darlings of Providence.'

The remarkable Story of GIOTTO, an Italian Painter, and his Crucifix.

IT was a cruel and inhuman Caprice of an Italian Painter, (I think his Name was Giotto) who deſigning to draw a Crucifix to the Life, wheedled a poor Man to ſuffer himſelf to be bound to the Croſs an Hour, at the End of which he ſhould be releaſed again, and receive a conſiderable Gratuity for his Pains. But inſtead of this, as ſoon as he had him faſt on the Croſs, he ſtabbed him dead, and then fell to drawing. He was eſteemed the greateſt Maſter in all Italy at that Time; and having this Advantage of a dead Man hanging on a Croſs before him, there's no Queſtion but he made a matchleſs Piece of Work on't.

As ſoon as he had finiſhed his Picture, he carried it to the Pope, who was aſtoniſhed, as at a Prodigy of Art, highly extolling the Exquiſiteneſs of the Features and Limbs, the languiſhing pale Deadneſs of the Face, the unaffected Sinking of the Head: In a Word, he had drawn to the Life, not only that Privation of Senſe and Motion, which we call Death, but alſo the very Want of the leaſt vital Symptom.

This is better underſtood than expreſſed, every Body knows, that it is a Maſter-piece to repreſent a Paſſion or a Thought well and natural.

Much greater is it to deſcribe the total Abſence of theſe interior Faculties, ſo as to diſtinguiſh the Figure of a dead Man from one that is only aſleep.

Yet all this, and much more, could the Pope diſcern in the admirable Draught which Giotto preſented him. And he liked it ſo well, that he reſolved to place it over the Altar of his own Chapel. Giotto told him, ſince he liked the Copy ſo well, he would ſhew him the Original, if he pleaſed.

What doſt thou mean by the Original, ſaid the Pope; Wilt thou ſhew me Jeſus Chriſt on the Croſs in his own Perſon? No, replied Giotto; but I'll ſhew your Holineſs the Original from whence I drew this, if you will abſolve me from all Puniſhment. The good old Father ſuſpecting ſomething extraordinary from the Painter's thus capitulating with him, promiſed on his Word to pardon him; which Giotto believing, immediately told him where it was; and attending him to the Place, as ſoon as they were entered, he drew a Curtain back which hung before the dead Man on the Croſs, and told the Pope what he had done.

The Holy Father, extremely troubled at ſo inhuman and barbarous an Action, repealed his Promiſe, and told the Painter he ſhould ſurely be put to an exemplary Death.

Giotto ſeemed reſigned to the Sentence pronounced unto him, and only begged Leave to finiſh the Picture before he died, which was granted him. In the mean while, a Guard was ſet upon him to prevent his Eſcape. As ſoon as

the Pope had cauſed the Picture to be delivered into his Hands, he takes a Bruſh, and dipping it into a Sort of Stuff he had ready for that Purpoſe, daubs the Picture all over with it, ſo that nothing now could be ſeen of the Crucifix; for it was quite effaced in all outward Appearance.

This made the Pope ſtark mad; he ſtamped, foamed, and raved like one in a Frenzy: He ſwore the Painter ſhould ſuffer the moſt cruel Death that could be invented, unleſs he drew another full as good as the former, for if but the leaſt Grace was miſſing, he would not pardon him; but if he would produce an exact Parallel, he ſhould not only give him his Life, but an ample Reward in Money.

The Painter, as he had Reaſon, deſired this under the Pope's Signet, that he might not be in Danger of a ſecond Repeal; which was granted him. And then he took a wet Sponge, and wiped off all the Varniſh he had daubed on the Picture, and the Crucifix appeared the ſame in all Reſpects as it was before.

The Pope, who looked upon this as a great Secret, being ignorant of the Arts which the Painters uſe, was raviſhed at the ſtrange Metamorphoſis. And to reward the Painter's treble Ingenuity, he abſolved him from all his Sins, and the Puniſhment due to them; ordering moreover, his Steward to cover the Picture with Gold as a farther Gratuity for the Painter. And they ſay, this Crucifix is the Original, by which the moſt famous Crucifixes in Europe are drawn.

Fable of the HARE and many FRIENDS.

By Mr. GAY.

FRIENDSHIP, like Love, is but a Name,
Unleſs to one you ſtint the Flame,
The Child, who many Fathers ſhare,
Hath ſeldom known a Father's Care;
'Tis thus in Friendſhips; who depend
On many, rarely find a Friend.
A Hare, who, in a civil Way,
Comply'd with ev'ry Thing, like *Gay*,
Was known by all the beſtial Train,
Who haunt the Wood, or graze the Plain:
Her Care was, never to offend,
And ev'ry Creature was her Friend.

As

As forth ſhe went at early Dawn,
To taſte the Dew-beſprinkled Lawn,
Behind ſhe hears the Hunter's Cries,
And from the deep mouth'd Thunder flies;
She ſtarts, ſhe ſtops, ſhe pants for Breath;
She hears the near Advance of Death;
She doubles to miſlead the Hound,
And meaſures back her mazy Round;
'Till, fainting in the public Way,
Half dead with Fear ſhe gaſping lay.
What Tranſports in her Boſom grew,
When firſt the Horſe appeared in View!
Let me, ſays ſhe, your Back aſcend,
And owe my Safety to a Friend;
You know my Feet betray my Flight,
To Friendſhip ev'ry Burden's light.
The Horſe reply'd, Poor honeſt Puſs,
It grieves my Heart to ſee thee thus;
Be comforted, Relief is near;
For all your Friends are in the Rear.
She next the ſtately Bull implor'd;
And thus reply'd the mighty Lord,
Since ev'ry Beaſt alive can tell
That I ſincerely wiſh you well,
I may without Offence pretend
To take the Freedom of a Friend;
Love calls me hence; a fav'rite Cow
Expects me near yon Barley Mow;
And when a Lady's in the Caſe,
You know all other Things give place,
To leave you thus might ſeem unkind;
But ſee, the Goat is juſt behind.

The Goat remark'd her Pulſe was high,
Her languid Head; her heavy Eye;
My Back, ſays he, may do you Harm;
The Sheep's at Hand, and Wool is warm.
The Sheep was feeble, and complain'd,
His Sides a Load of Wool ſuſtain'd,
Said he was ſlow, confeſt his Fears;
For Hounds eat Sheep as well as Hares.
She now the trotting Calf addreſt,
To ſave from Death a Friend diſtreſt.
Shall I, ſays he, of tender Age,
In this important Care engage?
Older and abler paſt you by;
How ſtrong are thoſe! how weak am I!
Should I preſume to bear you hence,
Thoſe Friends of mine may take Offence.
Excuſe me then. You know my Heart,
But deareſt Friends, alas, muſt part!
How ſhall we all lament: Adieu,
For ſee the Hounds are juſt in View.

Advice to a young Man upon his Entrance into the World. By the Rev. Dr. WATTS.

CURINO was a Man brought up to a reputable Trade; the Term of his Apprenticeſhip was almoſt expired, and he was contriving how he might venture into the World with Safety, and purſue Buſineſs with Innocence and Succeſs. Among his near Kindred, Serenus was one, a Gentleman of conſiderable Character in the ſacred Profeſſion; and after he had conſulted with his Father, who was a Merchant of great Eſteem and Experience, he alſo thought fit to ſeek a Word of Advice from the Divine. Serenus had ſuch a Reſpect for his young Kinſman, that he ſet his Thoughts at work on this Subject, and with ſome tender Expreſſions, which melted the Youth into Tears, he put into his Hand a Paper of his beſt Counſels. Curino entered upon Buſineſs, purſued his Employment with uncommon Advantage, and under the Bleſſing of Heaven advanced himſelf to a conſiderable Eſtate. He lived with Honour in the World, and gave a Luſtre to the Religion which he profeſſed; and after a long Life of Piety and Uſefulneſs, he died with a ſacred Compoſure of Soul, under the Influences of the Chriſtian Hope. Some of his Neighbours wondered at his Felicity in this World, joined with ſo much Innocence, and ſuch ſevere Virtue. But after his Death this Paper was found in his Cloſet, which was drawn up by his

his Kinſman in holy Orders, and was ſuppoſed to have a large Share in procuring his Happineſs.

I. KINSMAN, I preſume you deſire to be happy here, and hereafter: You know there are a thouſand Difficulties which attend this Purſuit; ſome of them perhaps you foreſee, but there are Multitudes which you could never think of. Never truſt therefore to your own Underſtanding in the Things of this World, where you can have the Advice of a wiſe and faithful Friend; nor dare venture the more important Concerns of your Soul, and your eternal Intereſts in the World to come, upon the mere Light of Nature, and the Dictates of your own Reaſon; ſince the Word of God, and the Advice of Heaven, lies in your Hands. Vain and thoughtleſs indeed are thoſe Children of Pride, who chuſe to turn Heathens in the Midſt of Great Britain; who live upon the mere Religion of Nature and their own Stock, when they have been trained up among all the ſuperior Advantages of Chriſtianity, and the Bleſſings of divine Revelation and Grace.

II. Whatſoever your Circumſtances may be in this World, ſtill value your Bible as your beſt Treaſure; and whatſoever be your Employment here, ſtill look upon Religion as your beſt Buſineſs. Your Bible contains eternal Life in it, and all the Riches of the Upper World; and Religion is the only Way to become a Poſſeſſor of them.

III. To

III. To direct your Carriage towards God, converſe particularly with the Book of Pſalms; David was a Man of ſincere and eminent Devotion. To behave aright among Men, acquaint yourſelf with the whole Book of Proverbs: Solomon was a Man of large Experience and Wiſdom. And to perfect your Directions in both theſe, read the Goſpels and the Epiſtles; you will find the beſt of Rules and the beſt of Examples there, and thoſe more immediately ſuited to the Chriſtian Life.

IV. As a Man, maintain ſtrict Temperance and Sobriety, by a wiſe Government of your Appetites and Paſſions; as a Neighbour, influence and engage all around you to be your Friends, by a Temper and Carriage made up of Prudence and Goodneſs; and let the Poor have a certain Share in your yearly Profits. As a Trader, keep that golden Sentence of our Saviour's ever before you, *Whatſoever you would that Men ſhould do unto you, do you alſo unto them.*

V. In every Affair of Life, begin with God. Conſult him in every Thing that concerns you. View him as the Author of all your Bleſſings and all your Hopes, as your beſt Friend and your eternal Portion. Meditate on him in this View, with a continual Renewal of your Truſt in him, and a daily Surrender of yourſelf to him, till you feel that you love him moſt entirely, that you ſerve him with ſincere Delight, and that you cannot live a Day without God in the World.

VI. Make

VI. Make Prayer a Pleaſure and not a Taſk, and then you will not forget nor omit it. If ever you have lived in a praying Family, never let it be your Fault if you do not live in one always. Believe that Day, that Hour, or thoſe Minutes to be all waſted and loſt, which any worldly Pretences would tempt you to ſave out of the public Worſhip of the Church, the certain and conſtant Duties of the Cloſet, or any neceſſary Services for God and Godlineſs. Beware leaſt a Blaſt attend it, and not a Bleſſing. If God had not reſerved one Day in ſeven to himſelf, I fear Religion would have been loſt out of the World, and every Day of the Week is expoſed to a Curſe which has no Morning Religion.

VII. Remember that the Honour which comes from God, the Approbation of Heaven, and of your own Conſcience are infinitely more valuable than all the Eſteem or Applauſe of Men. Dare not venture one Step out of the Road from Heaven, for fear of being laughed as for walking ſtrictly in it. 'Tis a poor Religion that cannot ſtand againſt a Jeſt.

VIII. Keep this Thought ever in your Mind, 'Tis a World of Vanity and Vexation in which you live; the Flatteries and Promiſes of it are vain and deceitful; prepare therefore to meet Diſappointments. Many of its Occurrences are teizing and vexatious. In every ruffling Storm without, poſſeſs your Spirit in Patience, and let all be calm and ſerene within. Clouds and Tempeſts are only found in the lower Skies; the Heavens

Heavens above are very bright and clear. Let your Heart and Hope dwell much in theſe ſerene Regions; live as a Stranger here on Earth, but as a Citizen of Heaven, if you will maintain a Soul at Eaſe.

IX. Ever carry about with you ſuch a Senſe of the Uncertainty of every Thing in this Life, and of Life itſelf, as to put nothing off till To-morrow, which you can conveniently do To-day. Dilatory Perſons are frequently expoſed to Surprize and Hurry in every Thing that belongs to them: The Time is come, and they are unprepared. Let the Concerns of your Soul and your Shop, your Trade and Religion, lie always in ſuch Order, as far as poſſible, that Death, at a ſhort Warning, may be no Occaſion of a diſquieting Tumult in your Spirit, and that you may eſcape the Anguiſh of a bitter Repentance in a dying Hour. Farewell.

Phronimus, a conſiderable Eaſt-India Merchant, happened to fall upon a Copy of theſe Advices about the Time when he permitted his Son to commence a Partnerſhip with him in his Trade; he tranſcribed them with his own Hand, and made a Preſent of them to the Youth, together with the Articles of Partnerſhip. Here, young Man, ſaid he, is a Paper of more worth than theſe Articles. Read it over once a Month, till 'tis wrought in your very Soul and Temper. Walk by theſe Rules, and I can truſt my Eſtate in your Hands. Copy out theſe Counſels in your Life, and you will make me and yourſelf eaſy and happy

The

The dying Words and Behaviour of three Great Men, when juſt quitting the Stage of Life.

SIR Francis Walſingham, towards the End of his Life, grew very melancholy, and writ to the Lord Burleigh to this Purpoſe:——'We have 'lived long enough to our Country, to our For-'tunes, and to our Sovereign; it is high Time 'we begin to live to ourſelves, and to our God.'

Sir Henry Worton, who had gone on ſeveral Embaſſies, and was intimate with the greateſt Princes, choſe to retire from all, ſaying, The utmoſt Happineſs a Man could attain to, was to be at Leiſure to *be*, and to *do* Good; never reflecting on his former Years, but with Tears he would ſay, 'How much Time have I to repent 'of! and how little to do it in!'

Philip III. King of Spain, ſeriouſly reflecting upon the Life he had led in the World, cried out upon his Death-Bed, How happy were I, had I ſpent thoſe twenty three Years that I have held my Kingdom, *in a Retirement!* ſaying to his Confeſſor, 'My Concern is for my Soul, not 'my Body.'

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